

GENEALOGICAL NOTES
OF THE
Miller—Quarrier—Shrewsbury
Dickinson—Dickenson
Families
AND THE
LEWIS, RUFFNER, AND OTHER KINDRED
BRANCHES
WITH HISTORICAL INCIDENTS, ETC,


select. Clinton BY
D. C. GALLAHER,
CHARLESTON, KANAWHA, WEST VA.

1917



"THE SERVICE AND THE LOYALTY I OWE IN DOING
IT PAYS ITSELF."—Macbeth 1-4.

GENEALOGY.

 As these sketches were collected piece meal for several years any more recent and omitted births, deaths, etc., may be inserted by a descendant in his copy.

The good Book indicates a blessing for those who honor the memory of their ancestors, and emphasizes the importance of not being neglectful of family history. Nehemiah Chapter 7—verse 64—for an instance in sacred history.

Every family, as a rule, whether high or humble in the social scale, loves its own history and traditions handed down, while a prepared genealogy usually has a charming interest, provided, somebody devotes to its study and preparation his time and patient toil, sometimes, however, a thankless task, whose reward is a carping criticism by some, who would fain tear down that which they themselves could not, or at least do not, improve upon. Those lacking interest in family history or pride of ancestry can scarcely expect a succeeding generation to entertain it for them.

In delving into a misty past, long after the actors have passed off the stage, entire accuracy in every detail can not be hoped for.

FOREWORD.

During a visit to my old home in Augusta County, Virginia, in 1908, I resolved to carry into execution a long cherished desire and promise to her, to make some reliable investigation into my wife's ancestors, upon her father's (the Miller) side, who came from Shenandoah County, Virginia, first to Mason County, and then to Kanawha, both at that time in Virginia, but now in West Virginia. For this purpose I examined the records in Winchester, Frederick County, which formerly embraced Shenandoah, and then took up the records at Woodstock, the County seat of Shenandoah, and later examined the records of Mason County at Point Pleasant, and of course, of Kanawha very fully. I soon decided, as my interest grew apace with my work, to also trace her mother's (Quarrier) side and the Shrewsbury-Dickinson, Lewis and Ruffner kinship. As to either side of her family I had but little material to begin with, and found I had to "dig it out" of musty records, from much correspondence, interviewing old residents and with much patient labor extending at intervals for some years. The late Major Alexander T. Laidley, of Kanawha, prepared a partial and somewhat satisfactory history of the genealogy of the Quarrier branch, stopping in 1890, and to quote from Esther, "are they not written in the Book of the Chronicles" ("The Quarrier Family" by A. T. Laidley)? On the Quarrier line I have begun with the generation of my wife's great grandparents, and then bring it down in very much detail to the present day with most of the Quarrier branches, intermarriages, etc. With the Shrewsbury-Dickinson line I begin as far back as reliable data justify with the great, great grandparents and bring it also down to the present day. With the Miller side, however, I go back to 1749, to Ulrich Miller, my wife's great-great-great-great grandfather. So far as I have been able to find there is no work or sketch whatever extant or in print giving a history of the Miller, or the Shrewsbury or this Dickinson family. These families came from Virginia to the Kanawha Valley, the Millers from Shenandoah, the Quarriers from Richmond and the Shrewsburies and Dickinsons (spelled in three or four ways) from Bedford County, Virginia. Before the war between the States, 1861-5, there was but little intercourse with the old homes back in "Old Virginia." The journey in those days was long and arduous and by private conveyance or a lumbering old stage coach across many and some very high mountains. It was then a far cry to the old home-

steads and to kindred away off in the beautiful Shenandoah Valley and in the blue grass meadows of Bedford. Preparing these sketches in leisure hours has been a labor of affectionate interest and without any attempted display of literary excellence and, while conscious the results of my work may be somewhat imperfect, for I claim to be no expert genealogist, still, I hope and believe that not only the living but those coming after us may find their perusal of some interest and value, and that they may lighten the labors in future years of any one desiring to continue the records of his family and kindred, long after the writer shall have "crossed over the river." There may be a seeming partiality—but only seeming—in the writer's giving one family more in detail than another, for some have furnished more detailed data than others; some giving none or very scantily and which had to be with much labor added to by the writer, and others going into such detail as impossible to embrace it all fully in a work like this. But any descendant can easily see where he belongs and add to it, if he sees fit. As stated, there is no other work of this kind that he has been able to find and he believes that he will have earned the gratitude of the great majority of the kindred. The misfortune generally is in such a large family connection that the young are wholly indifferent, while the others, as they grow older, if they become interested in genealogy, unhappily postpone it until too late for reliable information and then have only their vain regrets to comfort them.

These memoirs are not, as is often the case, a vainglorious and ridiculously strained attempt of superiority over others, with borrowed or appropriated coats of arms, crests, etc., but merely a plain, truthful recital of much of the history of an old and for generations prominent Kanawha family and its connections with many honored names therein and with a tender regard for all of the kinship.

"*Esse quam videri*" is the wise motto of a family named herein and any descendant with even slight linguistic lore must agree with the writer, that "it is better to be, than appear to be."

SOME INTERESTING FACTS AS TO KANAWHA.

Inasmuch as so much of the history of the various families is prominently identified with Kanawha, to which as a sort of ur-spring or fountain head the scattered descendants wherever they may be, ever turn with a filial tenderness, a recital of some facts forgotten, or to many hitherto unknown, may prove interesting.

FORT CLENDENIN (Origin of Charleston.)

In 1772 Lord Dunmore, Governor of the Colony of Virginia, granted land to Major Bullitt who sold it to George Clendenin who in 1778 built the first house and Fort where Charleston now stands, which was first established by the Legislature, December 19, 1794, "as a town by the name of Charlestown," but, as there was an older town by that name in Jefferson County, it was changed to Charleston and was named for Charles Clendenin, the father of George, the founder. This Fort was where what is now the Northeast corner of Kanawha and Brooks street. The old stockade fort proper in decayed condition was torn down in 1815, but the Clendenin block house within continued to be used as a family residence by Col. David Ruffner, and later by Captain James Wilson and others. Here in this house General Lewis Ruffner, whose first wife was Joel Shrewsbury's daughter, was born Oct. 1, 1797. He was probably the first white child born in Charleston (Hale's Trans-Alleghany Pioneers 277), Dh. J. P. Hale later owned it and about 1875, he removed this historical structure to Virginia Street near Brooks, and with some of the well preserved logs as part thereof constructed a modern dwelling, still standing and now owned by Thomas Jeffries, and the old site of the Fort is now occupied by the stately mansion of the late Charles C. Lewis, a descendant of Gen'l Charles Lewis, and also of the Dickinson family. The Daughters of the American Revolution in 1915 erected a large plain stone memorial in front of his residence upon the spot marking the location of Fort Clendenin, so rich in its history and traditions. And June 20, 1916, the formal ceremony of unveiling it was celebrated by a large assemblage. The inscription upon a large bronze tablet thereon reads. "This boulder is established to commemorate Clendenin's Fort which was built in 1788 for the protection of the early settler's against the Indians and stood here. Erected in 1915 by the Kanawha Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution." This large unpolished stone without, but pure and clean within, seems to the writer to be

fittingly typical of the hardy, sturdy men and women, who with, perhaps, unpolished exterior had, however, pure, brave hearts and conquered the savage Indian and the dangers and hardships of frontier life, leaving to their descendants pride of ancestry and happy homes in one of the loveliest valleys in the wide, wide world. The following partial account from the *Daily Mail* may prove interesting. "Fort Clendenin in which at one time resided the famed Daniel Boone, who later represented Virginia in the House of Burgesses, and from which a number of battles were fought against Indian invaders, is now marked by a monument and tablet. One of the most interesting events of the year in Charleston were the ceremonies yesterday afternoon incident to the unveiling of this monument. These were conducted under the auspices of the Kanawha Valley Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. The Children of the Revolution also helped to make the occasion one of charm, for the literal unveiling was done by them as the band played patriotic numbers and the large crowd cheered to the echo as an evidence of the spirit which characterized the ceremonies."

In 1785 Captain John Dickinson "located" by a grant from Virginia a 502 acre tract at "Salt Springs" just above Charleston. 1791 George Clendenin and the famous Daniel Boone were elected from Kanawha County to the Legislature of Virginia. Many of the latter's guns, traps, etc., are now preserved in Charleston by the West Va. Historical Society. In 1808 David and Tobias Ruffner bored the *first salt well* and erected a larger furnace for manufacture of salt. In 1815 Captain James Wilson boring for salt water struck the *first natural gas well* in America. In 1817 David and Tobias Ruffner first discovered and used coal in Kanawha Valley. In 1841 William Tompkins boring for salt water struck natural gas near Burning Spring and was the first person in America to utilize it for manufacturing purposes. By a remarkable prodigality of nature and by man's ingenuity this discovery was utilized in a then wonderful manner. It was before the days of the now universally used metal or clay pipe, and these salt makers through long logs, usually about a foot in diameter and with a hole bored through, and connected, conveyed the salt water from the wells to their furnaces where it was boiled and crystalized into the finished product. The gas rising with the salt water from the well forced the water through the pipes, and when the furnace was thus reached the water was run into air tight tanks below and the gas arising therefrom was piped into the furnace, where it was used as fuel, thus serving the double purpose of trans-

porting by its power the salt water a great distance and then as a fuel reducing it to merchantable condition at a very small cost. In 1843 Dickinson and Shrewsbury secured and used natural gas on the Burning Spring tract.

Note:—This was on the tract of land originally granted to Gen'l George Washington and described in his will as having "a gas spring" &c. upon it. In 1846 Sutton Matthews discovered on Falling Rock Creek of Elk River, the first cannel coal and, perhaps, the first in America. Soon thereafter early in the fifties the novel manufacturing of oil from cannel coal became a great industry along the Elk and Kanawha rivers, bringing here from all sections many enterprising men of means and their families, and much capital was invested therein, but, when petroleum came in Pennsylvania and northern West Virginia, this industry went out of existence. This rare and expensive coal, though still mined, is mainly used for fancy domestic purposes.

THE FAMOUS KANAWHA SALT COMPANY.

Salt making from the saline wells a few miles East of Charleston at an early day became the leading industry of the Kanawha Valley, and to this day the old people, white and colored, still call that section "The Licks," while many, with perhaps more pedantry, call it "The Salines." Campbell's Creek near by was called by the Indians Nip-pi-pin-mah, meaning the "Salt Creek."

Prior to or about 1755 pioneers in the Kanawha Valley had found the Indians using salt from the saline wells or springs for curing their meats and that buffaloes, elks, deer, etc., came many miles to drink at these so called "licks." In that year Mrs. Mary Ingles and Bettie Draper, the first white women in Kanawha, helped make the first salt made by white persons. In 1775 Generals Washington and Lewis "took up" 250 acres of land at what even to this date is called "Burning Spring," about 10 miles east of Charleston near Brownstown, now called Marmet, which gas spring was first discovered in 1775 by Peter Van Bibber and others, who camping there found a peculiar gas which ignited from their camp fire, probably the first known "natural gas." In 1808 David Ruffner, as stated above, bored the first salt well there and erected a furnace to boil and manufacture salt, and in 1815 Captain James Wilson struck the first natural gas well in America, and from that day to this this wonderful fuel has been used in salt making, nature with her usual bountiful munificence furnishing from her bosom the saline water and the fuel to utilize it. General Washington, as stated, in his last will makes mention of his land containing this "burning spring, which will it is very interesting to read in this connection.

The unusually great number of negroes at this day in the Kanawha Valley is due to the fact that hundreds of this race were there owned as slaves, and many were hired from over in East Virginia by these salt makers to work in their coal mines, furnaces, etc., and their descendants with their racial fertility have greatly multiplied. It is peculiarly interesting to note that Booker Washington, the famous negro teacher lately deceased and with almost National honors paid his funeral and memory, came when a little boy from Southwestern Virginia with his mother, a former slave, to Malden, near Charleston, and was sent to school and partly educated by Mrs. Viola Knapp Ruffner, the second wife of General Lewis Ruffner. She recognized in him an ambitious and well deserving pupil, who later never forgot his grateful obligations and often returned to visit and pay honor to her who had helped him become the most distinguished and useful of his race. But for her humane interest and foresight this leader of his race might have died in obscurity! This Company for some years prior to the war between the States owned and controlled the then great salt making monopoly as well as absolutely dominated the markets of Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis and New Orleans, and long before Chicago's importance as a meat emporium. They owned or controlled about thirty-five salt furnaces, large steam-boats, hundreds of barges and employed hundreds, mostly slaves, owned by them or hired in Virginia, and as a matter of history they formed the first large "Trust" in this country. One method of their monopoly was to "dead rent" (pay their competitors so much per year not to operate or manufacture salt) other furnaces. In this way they restricted the supply and charged their own prices. Up to within a few years immediately prior to the year of the war (1861) salt was shipped in flatboats West and South and it being too expensive to tow them back, they were often sold at their destination, the boat-men returning by land or steamboat to Kanawha. Both armies (1861-5) destroyed the furnaces, and only one today (J. Q. Dickinson's) operates. The demand for salt during the war compelled increased development elsewhere, along the Ohio River, Syracuse, N. Y., and Saginaw, Michigan, etc.; and salt making, the one time great and chief industry of the Kanawha Valley, is now almost but a mere memory with its wonderful history and traditions. The Lewis, Ruffner, Dickinson and Shrewsbury families, all family connections, organized and controlled this great company. This company was, as stated, the first to use for extensive manufacturing purposes natural gas, mainly in their furnaces, which fuel is now so common and valuable, and has

made so many millionaires, and as a cheap fuel and light now warms and brightens thousands of homes, not only in West Virginia but in adjacent states, and even as far as Baltimore schemes for that city's supply from West Virginia are now being considered and contracted for!

As sometimes occurs, such old giants of enterprise, pluck and ability seemed to be far ahead of their generation and easily became the leaders of and controlled the main business and the wealth of all this section. "There were giants in the earth in those days—the same became mighty men which were of old men of renown." In the heyday of their prosperity Malden, the then great center of salt making, but now a declining village, outstripped Charleston, and the business men of the latter place did their banking business chiefly there and the women their fashionable shopping in the larger stores of Malden. Wealth, numerous slaves, at the furnaces and also in the household, equipages, etc., were abundant. Life was easy and society, made up largely of Eastern Virginians and their descendants, with some Northern additions, soon made the Kanawha Valley, as it is today, a desirable place for residence. Cincinnati and Louisville were the Meccas of the travelers and mainly by steamboat for pleasure or business from Kanawha, in preference to the then arduous journeys by the slow stage or private conveyance to Eastern cities.

With a, perhaps, pardonable pride and limited horizon some of these salt making families, prominent and wealthy, formed a sort of aristocracy, deeming themselves "the salt of the earth," vestiges of this pride among descendants still being sometimes apparent. Like Lot's wife "who *looked back* * * * and became a pillar of salt," they, too, perhaps, feel they can look back with a like result at least socially!

The choice of routes to the East left but little to one's election. One was by steamboat down the Kanawha and up the Ohio to Wheeling, and later to Parkersburg, and thence by railroad, and this was the favorite with merchants and business men to the large cities near the Atlantic, even to Richmond, the then state Capital. The other was by the cumbrous and lumbering stage coach, as it slowly plodded its weary way up and across the many mountain ranges, by way of Lewisburg, the old Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs and Staunton, consuming many days of toilsome travel with dust and heat in summer and cold and discomfort in winter. Still, many had their private coaches and slaves and in summer drove to the old "White," the Blue Sulphur, the "Sweet" and other Springs, more than a hundred miles away, carrying their servants and baggage,

etc., along in other vehicles. The only ripple in those old days upon the placid surface commercially in the Valley was the arrival of the big and palatial (?) steamboats from Louisville, Cincinnati or Pittsburgh, and whether in Charleston or in the "Salines," its arrival was greeted by the joyous, expectant crowds white and black, old and young, who rushed down to the river to meet it. It was really an event, and the city papers and mails long expected were greedily welcomed. An occasional overland circus came along and carried away much of the loose change and left a glowing, happy memory until the next one gladdened old and young. But crude provincialism did not reign here, for the sons were sent off to college and fitted for the professions and business, and many of the daughters to Seminaries to polish the virtues and acquire the accomplishments of polite society. Truly this happy valley, somewhat isolated, was then an Arcadia with its many idyllic and charming features as it socially almost slumbered in its self satisfied comparative opulence and contentment, with but little, if any, dreams or visions of its present great busy population, wonderful coal, oil and natural gas wealth, and all the elements of commercial progress and within only seventeen hours of New York by rail. And Charleston from a village has now become a rapidly growing State Capital city with about 45,000 busy people with much wealth, beautiful homes and second to none in its social pleasures, hospitality, and refinement, and is the business emporium of nearly half of the State of West Virginia, and with its numerous railroads is within easy touch with all of the great cities and commercial centres of the land.

But the war between the States came on, furnaces were destroyed by the armies, fortunes swept away, families broken up and scattered and some estranged by their sympathies, many volunteering in the Confederate army, and the great Kanawha Salt Compny, the chief actor in those golden days of comparative affluence, social enjoyment and lavish hospitality, was no more. Besides those above mentioned and among others prominently associated in the great salt making and shipping were Isaac N. Smith, S. A. Miller, Benjamin S. Smithers, Charles Walton and other family connections, besides Andrew Donnelly and his kinsmen and the Rogers, the Tomkins, Brooks families and many others of prominence. As is often the case where the social horizon is narrowed, as was then true of the Kanawha Valley, the older and more prominent families intermarried time and again, so that today among their descendants to thread the labyrinth of their correct relationship is no easy task.

A MALDEN REMINISCENCE.

Recently (June the 20th, 1917) the annual "Home Coming" was held in Malden and largely attended by many from a distance, even from other States, whose hearts and memories turn with a local devotion to this old shrine of bygone days. Addresses in the old church, a bountiful picnic on the lawn of the manse, social intercourse, reviving pleasant memories etc., all conspired to make a pleasant occasion, where the ancient glory and traditions of Malden's past history, its wealth, and beloved prominent people all were recalled.

The writer, whose wife was born there, when her father was President of the Kanawha Salt Company, with her attended recently and found framed and hung upon the wall of the venerable church a brief recital of its early history, stating that Kanawha Salines Presbyterian Church, Malden, Virginia, was erected in 1839 and 1840, by Col. David Ruffner, and dedicated Sunday, December the 13th, 1840, Rev. James Brown and Rev. Henry Ruffner officiating; and that Kanawha Salines Church was organized, Wednesday, September 1st, 1841 A. D., having been formerly known as "The Kanawha Presbyterian Church at Kanawha Salines and at Charleston," which was organized between 1814 and 1819 A. D. Upon appeal to the Greenbrier Presbytery Sept., 1841, the church was granted its application made in 1840 for a division, the one to be in the Salines, the other in Charleston. The tablet, with a seeming pride, recites that Rev. Stewart Robinson was pastor from April 4th, 1843 to April 25th, 1847. And no wonder they were proud of him! He later removed to Louisville, Kentucky, and became one of the greatest preachers of his day, honored and beloved wherever he was known.

AN INCIDENT OF SLAVE TIMES.

Incidental with salt making copper smiths plied their trade and some of them accumulated wealth in making and repairing the copper tanks, pans, etc., used at the furnaces and among the slaves, who learned the trade as skilled coppersmiths was a fine, large negro man,

Note: I first give the MILLER then the WALTON families and branches and later the kindred, QUARRIER. SMITH. CLARKSON, etc., the last named branches beginning with Alexander Quarrier (1746) and his descendants, and down to 1917. Under separate headings will be found also the Shrewsbury-Dickinson-Lewis-Ruffner families quite fully and down to a recent date.

named "Ab" Kline, who from his owner's standpoint was a valuable asset or "chattel." Involved badly in debt, "Ab's" owner was with a sad heart contracting with a man named Ficklin, a shrewd "negro trader," from over in Old Virginia, as such were then called, for the sale of "Ab," who noticing Ficklin watching him closely while he was at work, became very suspicious and uneasy. "Ab's" wife was also a slave owned by Isaac Reid of Charleston, and his master used to let "Ab" ride his owner's horse down on Saturdays and spend Sunday with her. On this occasion he was given a note to take to the Sheriff, John Slack, lately deceased. "Ab," an unusually bright and intelligent negro, had learned to read and write and suspecting something wrong as he rode along read the note which instructed the Sheriff to hold "Ab" in safe keeping. Instead of delivering the note, "Ab" went to a hardware store and purchased a pair of punchers and a pair of steel clippers. That night he bade his wife goodbye and started to walk 60 miles to Point Pleasant on the Ohio river and climbing the poles of a primitive telegraph line, erected specially to catch runaway slaves making for the free State of Ohio, he cunningly cut the wires and inserted them in the wooden and non-transmitting telegraph poles near the top. The alarm was given and the telegraph line tried, but, of course, it was all in vain. The "trouble" was not ascertained for weeks later. "Ab" escaped to Canada, and some years after the war of 1861-65, the writer saw him on the street in Charleston, well dressed, with a silk hat, gold headed cane, etc., and heard him laughingly relating to old friends, white and colored, his escape, and its incidents. He was then well off and had lately won a law suit in Buffalo, New York, where his father, who also had been a former slave, and had run away from Kanawha, dying had left a considerable estate. Slavery was then gone forever, and everybody congratulated lucky "Ab" upon his escape and his good fortune afterwards.

Note:—As to the SHREWSBURY-DICKINSON (DICKENSON) families. The two main divisions of these sketches are first of the Miller-Quarrier branches and then those of the Shrewsbury-Dickinson descendants, and all of them are carried out very fully herein. Necessarily much of the latter will be found in the sketches of the former, and *vice versa*, but under separate headings are in detail the Shrewsbury-Dickinson-Dickenson descendants. The confused maze of relationship, intermarriages and tangled web of kinship in these families was enough to appall, if not deter in despair, any effort to unravel it; still, having begun it the writer with affectionate zeal persevered, and the results he now submits with grateful acknowledgments to some of the kinspeople for their aid, whom to name here would be, perhaps, partial and invidious. As much is herein stated just as it was given as reliable to the writer,

he should not be held responsible for any errors, though in the main he is satisfied the sketches are correct. Where compelled to rely mainly upon hearsay evidence his refuge is "of the truth of all of this I have no knowledge and do but say that which I hear, which is all that Plutarch or even Herodotus was wont to say."

THE MILLER FAMILY.

IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

The river from which this valley derived its name, was first called in 1716 "Euphrates" by Governor Spotswood and his Knights of the Golden Horse Shoe, but later Shenandoah, the Indian name meaning "River of the Stars."

The beautiful and always historic Shenandoah Valley was the first home of this Miller family in Virginia, and for that matter in America, excepting a short transient stay in Pennsylvania shortly after their landing upon our shores. Here Jacob Miller, Sr., the founder of the family which this sketch concerns, located and colonized and his descendants lived and grew. The memory of the older ones, and the traditions among the younger of this family have ever dwelt with lingering tenderness upon that "Garden Spot," the Shenandoah Valley, frained by the ever azure tinted Blue Ridge and watered by the crystal fountains of the purest well springs in the world. Though laid so waste by the War between the States that a cruel, heartless army commander (Sheridan) boasted in his official reports that he had, with fire and rapine, so desolated it, that "a crow would have to carry his provisions with him, if he flew over it," it today blossoms as the rose, and is, throughout its entire length the ideal "Happy Valley." Was not this Valley at that time a prototype of Belgium's present unhappy history? But let not resentment linger here!

EARLY HISTORY OF SHENANDOAH COUNTY.

It is interesting to note the following historical facts; "By an Act of the House of Burgesses of Virginia passed 1772, the then large County of Frederick was divided into three counties, Frederick, Berkeley and Dunmore. The latter, owing to the bad odor of Lord Dunmore and to the then hatred of everything English, was soon thereafter changed first to Shando- then to Shennando, and finally to Shenandoah, the beautiful Indian name. The first court held in the new county was April 9, 1772. Frederick County had originally extended east over the Blue Ridge to Orange County and later to

the present southern line of the County of Rockingham—that is, to the now Augusta County, and Augusta County embraced all of the territory as far as then known, and it was “West Augusta” that Washington said he would finally resort to, if the British conquered all the rest of Virginia. Until 1738 Orange County embraced all territory West of the present County of Orange, but in 1738 all West of the Blue Ridge was divided into Frederick and Augusta. Frederick it is claimed was named for Frederick, Prince of Wales, son of George II. and father of George III. Very recently the U. S. Government, following Washington’s idea of safe refuge among the mountains of “West Augusta” [now West Virginia] has located its immense Armor Plant, etc., to cost many millions near Charleston.

JACOB MILLER, SR.

Besides the English Cavaliers and the French Huguenots who settled in Virginia and other colonies of the South, there flocked also to this country early in the 18th century, a fine class of Germans, who settled in what is now known as the Cumberland Valley in Pennsylvania and Maryland, and later its extension, the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. A writer says “like the Huguenots, they infused an admirable element into Virginia society which lingers in their descendants.”

The good ship “Phoenix” with John Mason, its captain, and sailing from Rotterdam, Holland, landed September 15th, 1749 on the banks of the Delaware. The ship was filled with emigrants from several of the German cities and states, Wurtemberg, Nassau, and the Palatinate, etc., next to Switzerland, there being five hundred and fifty of them on board. Many scattered over southern Pennsylvania and Delaware and some pushed on to Virginia where many of their countrymen had already gone. They were a brave, thrifty, God-fearing people, mostly Lutherans, who had brought the purity of their homes and honest thrift of business with them, which characteristics shine so brightly among the people of that valley to this day. These Germans were a peace loving people and left cruel oppression and their homes and vine clad hills for a land of peace and liberty.

It is claimed for them, and correctly so, that their education, though plain and not a finished one, was superior to most of the newcomers of those days. Among these Germans was the Mueller family, who afterwards changed the German spelling into “Miller”

and of these were the four sturdy sons of Ulrich Mueller, namely; Jacob, Christian, Peter, and Philip. Ulrich was a "Burgomaster" of Zweibrucken, a large town in the Palatinate, Germany. A "Burgomaster" in those days was the same as a "Squire" in England.

It will be remembered that in October, 1683 the first German pioneers arrived in Pennsylvania in response to William Penn's invitation and settled in Germantown. The glory of such Germans as Pastorius, Muhlenburg, De Kalb, Von Steuben and others in our history forms a striking contrast with the Germany of today.

Of these sons, two settled in York County, Pennsylvania; one came down to Maryland and one pushed on down towards the South. This was Jacob, the founder of this family, who with Barbara, his wife, and six children, crossed the Potomac into Virginia by way of the old Pack Horse Ford on the Potomac, where the old cement mill lately stood about three-fourths of a mile east of what is now Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, West Virginia, formerly called Mecklenburg by its German founders and citizens for many years afterwards. At this ford General Lee's main army crossed and re-crossed in 1862 at the bloody battle of Antietam. This was early in the year 1751 or 1752. On April 2nd of that year Lord Fairfax granted to Jacob Miller 400 acres of land "on or near Narrow Passage River" then in Frederick County. March 31st and in April 1755 he bought from Joseph Helm two tracts of two hundred acres each for one hundred pounds and five shillings "and the rent of one year in Indian corn payable on the Feast of Saint Michael, if the same shall be lawfully demanded." Within four years thereafter, he purchased two more grants from Lord Fairfax, together containing 740 acres, thus acquiring nearly 1600 acres of the finest land in the valley, a principality in those days.

From Henning's Revised Statutes of Virginia, Volume 7 page 406, it appears that he laid out some 1200 acres of land as a town, ninety-six acres thereof being divided into half-acre lots and the remainder into streets, alleys, and lots of five acres each. He called it and it was known for a while as "Muellerstadt" (in English "Millers-town"), and Kerchival in his History of the Valley of Virginia says "it was laid out upon a larger scale than any of our ancient villages."

[See "Ruff's Thirty Thousand German Emigrants to Pennsylvania."]

THE FOUNDING OF WOODSTOCK BY JACOB MILLER, SR.

An Act was passed March 1761 Chapter 12 1st George 3rd (Henning's Virginia Statutes, Vol. 7, page 406) entitled "An Act for establishing the town of Woodstock in the County of Frederick." The first section recites: "Whereas the establishing of towns in the frontier of this colony might be of great benefit to the inhabitants by encouraging many of them to settle together, which will enable them the better to defend their lives and properties on any sudden incursion of an enemy, and will also promote trade and commerce," etc., etc. The "enemy" were the Indians, who still made incursions upon the settlers. The Act further recites very fully that Jacob Miller had laid off about 1200 acres into streets and lots and then enacts that the land so laid so laid out "is hereby established a town and shall be called and known by the name of Woodstock." Nine gentlemen were by this act appointed directors and trustees of said town, with full powers, etc., and among them was Jacob Miller.

George Washington, at that time representing the County of Frederick in the House of Burgesses, introduced the measure, and had the Act passed. Some of the streets were named King, Queen, Duke William, Fairfax, etc., but after the Revolution these names becoming distasteful were most of them changed, though some are yet retained. This is still particularly true of Winchester. The lots were mostly leased, not sold, the consideration varying from twenty shillings to twenty pounds (about \$100.00) and the leases usually required the lessee to erect a house "with either a stone or brick chimney."

THE ACT INCORPORATING WOODSTOCK.

Henning's Statutes at Large of Virginia.

Volume 7, page 406.

"Chapter XII.

March 1761.

1st George III"

An Act for establishing the town of Woodstock, in the county of Frederick.

Whereas the establishing of towns in the frontier of this colony may be of great benefit to the inhabitants, by encouraging many of them to settle together, which will enable them the better to defend their lives and properties on any sudden incursion of an enemy, and will also promote trade and commerce; and

Whereas it hath been represented to this present General Assembly that Jacob Miller, of the County of Frederick, hath laid off twelve hundred acres into streets and lots, ninety-six acres of which are

divided in lots of half an acre each and the residue into streets and lots of five acres each, and that several persons are now settled there, and many others would soon purchase and reside there, if the same was by law erected into a town: *Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor Council and Burgesses of this present General Assembly, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the land so laid out by the said Jacob Miller, in the said County of Frederick, shall be and the same is hereby established a town and shall be called and known by the name of Woodstock.*

II.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that Cornelius Riddle, John Skeen, Burr Harrison, Matthew Harrison, Joseph Langdon, Moses Striker, Adam Yeaker, Jacob Miller, and Peter Hainger, gentlemen, shall be, and they are hereby nominated, constituted and appointed, directors and trustees for the said town and the said trustees and directors or any of them, shall and may, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to, make from time to time such orders, rules, and directions for the regular and orderly building the houses in the said town as to them shall seem expedient and also to settle all disputes and controversies concerning the boundaries of the lots in the said town, etc., etc."

This Jacob Miller, a soldier in the colonial army of Virginia, in Capt. Francis Kirtly's Company, in 1758 was directed to be paid for his services, etc. See Henning's Virginia Statutes, Vol. 7 Page 186.

THE FAIRS IN COLONIAL TIMES.

By an Act of November 1776 Fairs were established by the House of Burgesses. "One 2nd Wednesday in June and one 2nd Wednesday in October for two days for sale and vending of all manner of cattle, victuals, provisions, wares and merchandise whatsoever, on which days and two days next before and two days next after the said fair, all persons coming to, being at, or going from the same with their cattle, merchandise, and wares, etc., shall be exempt and privileged from all arrests, attachments and executions whatsoever, except for capital offences and breaches of the peace or for any controversies, suits or quarrels that may arise and happen during the said time." For many years such fairs were held in Woodstock, as records show.

It would be interesting, if possible, to contrast the details, of the provincial costumes, products, vehicles, "turn-outs," amusements, roads, etc., of the fairs of those days with the same display, fine

roads, automobiles, gowns, etc., of the present day in that rich and prosperous valley. But the men are no braver nor better nor the women any prettier or more virtuous now than then, with all of our vaunted progress and civilization.

SOME STRANGE CUSTOMS IN THE OLDEN DAYS.

In gathering data from the records in Virginia I came across many quaint and peculiar orders of the courts and some of them I make mention of here.

One was an order of the County Court of Frederick entered June 29, 1777, directing the sheriff to "erect stocks and a pillory on the County Lott near the gaol." also an order of the court March 26, 1777, stating that Reuben Moore, a relative of the Miller family, was fined 400 pounds of tobacco for non attendance as a witness in some case in which he had been summoned to appear. In those days good money was scarce, though there was an abundance of "Continental money" and fines and many debts were payable in tobacco. Hence the saying "not worth a Continental!"

The pillory was a relic of the old English mode of punishment. Putting offenders in the public stocks and pillory was a most humiliating penalty, where the culprit suffered not only the physical pain of sitting with his legs in the stocks in a public place, but was subjected to the jeers and gibes of every cruel passerby.

Those old records in Virginia show some very quaint and remarkable, and to many now living unheard of, peculiarities. Prior to the Revolution, remember, everything took its coloring from the English, and this crops out everywhere. The Courts, meeting once a month usually looked after many details not usual nowadays. In one county (Bedford) where the Dickinson and Shrewsbury families came from, among "the rates and prices established for the county for the ensuing year" (1754) were the following to be observed by keepers of an "ordinary," the term then used for inns or taverns. "Punch by the quart made with loaf sugar, 1 shilling and 3 pence"; "Whiskie per the gallon, 5 shillings"; "Virginia cydar per gallon, 2 shillings"; "A cold diet, 7 pence"; "A hot diet with small beer, 1 shilling"; "Diet for a servant, 6 pence"; "Stabelage and fodder per night, 6 pence"; "Lodging with clean sheets, 1 shilling and 6 pence"; "Lodging 4 pence, if but two in a bed; and where more, nothing." In one instance a petition was sent to the House of Burgesses asking some law to be passed preventing "treating and entertaining at and before elections." This iniquitous habit seems to have been handed down

to our own days. In nearly every county there were public "stocks" for lawbreakers. A most remarkable entry in one of the counties was the order entered in May 1756, when two negroes were tried and convicted of a brutal murder by poisoning a woman: one was ordered "to be hanged by the neck until dead and that he be afterwards cut into quarters and his quarters hung up at the cross roads;" this, however, was never carried out, it being only to strike terror to malefactors. He was, however, hanged. The other was ordered "to be burnt in the left hand and to receive thirty-one lashes upon his bare back." This, too, was only carried out as to the whipping.

Kanawha County also has some interesting records of those early days (J. P. Hale's "Trans-Allegheny Pioneers")

As evidence that the early courts had due regard for the moralities and proprieties, the records show that they fined one Ben Lemasters fifteen shillings, at a court in 1792, for "saying cuss words" in the presence of a member of the court. He could, I suppose, probably, have sworn in the presence of common mortals for half price. In 1796, the grand jury indicted Joseph Burwell for hunting on Sunday, and William Jones for "taking the name of the Lord in vain."

Tobacco was an important crop, and was largely raised by the early settlers. It was used as a "legal tender," in place of money.

At the May term of court for 1792 it was "Ordered that 4,800 weight of tobacco be levied upon the tithables of this county for the extra services of the Clerk for four years last past."

The prices of accommodations at places of public entertainment were prescribed by the courts. The following is a list of prices established at a court in 1820:

Breakfast, dinner, or supper, each.....	25c.
Lodging, per night.....	12½c.
Horse at hay, per night.....	25c.
Horse at pasture, per night.....	12½c.
Jamaica Spirits, Cognac Brandy, and Madeira	
Wine, per gallon.....	600c.
Cherry Bounce and Country Gin, per gal....	300c.
Whisky and Peach Brandy, per gal.....	200c.
Beer and Cider, per gal.....	50c.

Clearly, they were not Prohibitionists.

THE MUHLENBERG INCIDENT.

It was in Woodstock (old Muellerstadt) that the famous John Peter Muhlenberg, Lutheran Minister, lived and preached at the beginning of the Revolution. One Sunday morning in 1776 the people of Woodstock went to the little log church for worship, the land for which had been donated by Jacob Miller, the founder of Muellerstadt. Fired with patriotism the preacher, throwing off his black gown, stood forth in a Colonel's uniform and read to his excited congregation his commission as a Colonel in the Continental Army, which he had sought and just received. He with becoming eloquence called upon the men of the Valley to follow him to the battlefield, and the patriot army marched away with him at once. To quote from history: "There is a time for all things—a time to preach and a time to pray; but there is also a time to fight and that time is now," thus speaking, John Peter Muhlenberg, pastor of the Lutheran Church at Woodstock, in Virginia, raised his hands on a Sunday morning and pronounced the benediction. At the last word he threw off his gown and his congregation saw that he wore the uniform of a Colonel of volunteers. A drum outside the door of the church sounded and 300 men who had heard Rev. Mr. Muhlenberg preach that day enlisted then and there. Thomas Buchanan Read has immortalized in beautiful poetry this incident in the "Wagoner of the Alleghanies." He became a Brigadier General and a favorite of Genl. Washington and later sat in the State Convention and House of Burgesses of Virginia, and then located in Pennsylvania, which he later represented in Congress and in 1801 was a U. S. Senator. One of the only two figures allotted to Pennsylvania in Statuary Hall in the Capitol at Washington is his statue in the act of throwing off his clerical gown. Some claim he became an Episcopalian, but I hardly think so. It was certainly a Lutheran church where the incident occurred.

JACOB MILLER, SR.

Jacob Miller, Sr., was born about 1698 and died 1766. He was evidently a very shrewd, money making man and very far seeing; one of those men, we may say, who appears head and shoulders above most of his generation. He "did things," to use the present day language. All of his leases, and his will were carefully drawn and signed and the inventory of his estate mentions "books, Dutch and English" and his personal property alone inventoried about \$2,700.00, which for those days argues him a very rich man, especially in that

section undeveloped and still primitive. His wife, Barbara, and his children Ulrich, Jacob, Barbara (married Brubaker), Christian, Susannah, Mary, and Martin, [named for Lord Fairfax's nephew,] George Decon, "a servant man," and Elizabeth Smith, "a servant maid" are all named in his will. It was dated February 24, 1766, and probated June 3, 1766 (Will Book No. 3 page 339). It will be noted here that Henry Ott was a witness to this will. We find that according to Henning's Statutes, Jacob Miller was in 1758 a soldier in the Continental Army in Capt. Francis Kirtly's company. See Henning's Statutes Volume 7 page 486, and William and Mary College Quarterly, Volume 13 page 252, 253 and 254. In some states either service in the Continental Army by an ancestor or the founding of a colony by an ancestor is all sufficient for admission to the "Colonial Dames," however, it may be in Virginia or West Virginia, and as to this I do not know. See also Crozier's Virginia Colonial Militia (1905) page 62 for Jacob Miller, a soldier enlisted in the then Augusta County.

JACOB MILLER, JR.

Who was the second son of Jacob, Sr., and Barbara Miller, was born in 1742 in Zweibrucken, Germany, and died in Woodstock, Virginia, in March 1777. His will, dated November 1, 1776, was probated March 25, 1777, at Woodstock and his heirs were his wife, Rebecca; sons Henry and Joseph; daughters Susannah, Rebecca and Barbara. Henry Ott and Joseph Yeager were made his executors. It may be noted here that this Henry Ott, one of the executors, had married Barbara Miller, widow of Jacob, Sr., who had devised to her a life estate in his property and in 1771 Henry Ott, her second husband, joined with her (and with Ulrich; the eldest son of Jacob, Sr.) in closing many deeds for lots sold by Jacob, Sr., in the town of Woodstock, etc. This same son, Ulrich, was appointed administrator of his mother, Barbara Ott, July 27, 1785, in which year she died (Deed Book 14, page 499). I found also that Jacob Miller, Sr., gave the Lutherans a large lot for their church, one half acre, in Woodstock, and I was informed by old residents that this congregation to this day owns and uses it. Jacob Miller, Sr., was a Lutheran himself, and it is well known that all up and down the "Valley" this sect and denomination, originating in Germany, still prevails very largely. In 1781 there was a Lutheran minister there named Jacob Miller, and one "Reuben Moore, Quaker" (in 1786) who was

appointed to appraise an estate and in another record he was named as a "Baptist minister." I could not find they were related to my wife's family, but they may have been and probably were.

JOSEPH MILLER

Was the eldest son of Jacob Miller, Jr., and married Ann Moore, daughter of Thomas Moore and Mary, his wife, whose children were John, Reuben, Joseph, Lydia, Ann, Elizabeth and Hannah Moore. Thomas Moore's will, dated May 10, 1785, was probated December 30, 1790. His three sons above named were his executors with George Bird as a witness. It will here and afterwards be noticed how these families, Millers, Birds, Allens, Waltons, Moores, etc., intermarried and preserved their family names, many of which families, still prominent and well to do, live in the "Valley of Virginia." In those early days before our present system of marriage licenses, the prospective bridegroom executed before the County Clerk an undertaking in writing that there was "no obstruction" or impediment to the marriage, etc., with somebody as security upon his bond with a penalty payable to the Governor of the colony or state, and these papers were filed away in the Clerk's office. I found, after a long and patient search among the musty records and papers the original of the marriage bond in this case and have it now, in my possession. Folded in this marriage bond was the following frank and stately note (the original of which I also have) "Shenandoah County. This is to certify that I am willing to join with Joseph Miller into the state of matrimony, and that you are to issue a license out of your office. Given under my hand this 19th day of June, 1789.

(Signed) ANN MOORE.

Teste (Witness) REUBEN MOORE.

To the Clerk of Shenandoah County."

THE MARRIAGE BOND.

"Know all men by these presents, That we Joseph Miller and Reuben Moore ("Little") are held and firmly bound unto his Excellency Beverly Randolph, Esq.; Governor of Virginia, in the just and full sum of fifty pounds, current money; to which payment well and truly to be made to the said Governor or his successors, WE bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally by these presents. Sealed with our seals, and dated this 20th day of June, 1789.

The condition of the above Obligation is such, that, Whereas there is a Marriage suddenly intended to be solemnized between the above bound Joseph Miller and Ann Moore, spinster. Now if there be no lawful cause to obstruct the said marriage, then the above Obligation to be void and of no effect; otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Sealed and delivered in

the presence of

P. WILLIAMS

} JOSEPH MILLER
REUBEN MOORE

The title of "Little" distinguished this Reuben Moore from others of that name.

The ministers usually made return to the clerk's office, once a year, of a list of couples they had married, though many were careless about doing so. In this case the minister made the following return: "I hereby certify that Joseph Miller and Ann Moore are legally married by license given under my hand this 21 June 1789.

ANDERSON MOFFETT."

An item of interest is the following record made October 28, 1785, four years before he married. "Joseph Miller, an orphan son of Jacob Miller dec'd, came into court and made choice of Christley Miller as his guardian." This "Christley" was Christian Miller, the orphan's uncle who was sometimes called "Christley" as a term of affection, for he was one of the genial, courtly and universally beloved gentlemen of his day, judging from the recitals in the records where his name was oftener mentioned.

Joseph Miller died February 10th, 1827 and "his consort Ann Moore" (so the family bible states) departed this life April 8, 1822."

NOTE: AS TO REUBEN MOORE.

Reuben Moore was evidently very fond of his sister, Ann Moore Miller, wife of Joseph Miller, and her family, for we find he and his wife, Ann, by deed of March 14, 1796, "in consideration of natural love and affection" conveyed to Joseph Miller, the son of his sister, Ann, a valuable tract of land on the North Fork and Mill Creek of the Shenandoah River being the same patented to Riley Moore, etc." and again in his will dated June 16th, 1822, he devises a fine estate to "my nephews Reuben and Abraham Miller, sons of Ann Miller." Reuben Moore was also security on the marriage bond of Joseph Miller, father of these two boys. From the best information I could get Reuben and Abraham Miller were early left orphans, and Abraham died when a youth or a very young man and their kinsmen, the Moore family, cared for them very generously.

NOTE: AS TO CHRISTIAN MILLER.

The most prominent of the brothers of Jacob Miller, Jr., was Christian Miller, third son of Jacob and Barbara Miller, who was born in Zweibruecken in 1744, and married Catharine Wiseman in 1771, who bore him ten children, whose numerous descendants including many prominent men are scattered over many states. He died in Woodstock, Virginia, April in 1836, and was a typical "gentleman of the old school." Among his descendants is Hon. Joseph S. Miller of Kenova, W. Va., Ex-Auditor of West Virginia, and for two terms Commissioner of Internal Revenue, appointed by and personal friend of President Cleveland; others are Dr. Joseph Lyon Miller, of Thomas, West Virginia; George F. Miller, of Huntington, West Virginia and some of the Bowyers, Buffingtons, Handleys, Craigs, McCullochs, Couchs, and other families of this section who have intermarried with this branch of the Miller family.

DIRECT LINE OF DESCENT FROM JACOB MILLER, SR.

- (1) Jacob Miller, Sr., and Barbara Miller.
- (2) Jacob Miller, Jr., and Rebecca Miller.
- (3) Joseph Miller and Ann Moore Miller.
- (4) Reuben Miller and Atlantic Walton Miller.
- (5) Samuel A. Miller and Helen Quarrier Miller.

I have not the full data as to all the other children of Reuben Miller but give what I have hereinbelow.

REUBEN MILLER.

Reuben Miller born April 27, 1797, died in Mason Co., W. Va., July 6, 1852, married December 18, 1817, Atlantic Walton who was born August 18th, 1798, and who died July 24th, 1869, and who was thus peculiarly named for a friend of the family, who was born at sea while her parents were crossing the Atlantic from Germany to America. Their marriage bond and endorsement thereon state that "Michael Ott, guardian of the within named Reuben Miller, and Samuel Walton, father of the within named Atlantic Walton, severally gave their consent to the marriage of the said Reuben and Atlantic in person," as follows:

THEIR MARRIAGE BOND.

"KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS that we REUBEN MILLER AND MICHAEL OTT are held and firmly bound unto James P. Preston, Esq., Governor, of Virginia, in the just and full sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, to which payment well and truly to be made, to the said Governor or his successors, we bind ourselves, our and each of our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally; firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals and dated this 9th day of December, 1817.

THE CONSIDERATION of the above Obligation is such, that whereas there is a Marriage shortly intended to be solemnized between the above bound REUBEN MILLER and ATLANTIC WALTON now if there be no lawful cause to obstruct the said Marriage, then the above obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed and delivered
in the presence of
WM. W. PAYNE

REUBEN MILLER
MICHAEL OTT

Note. They were married at Mill Creek by Rev. Jacob Harshbarger December 18th, 1817.

Michael Ott, his guardian, going on his bond would indicate that Reuben Miller was not of age when he married. He was in fact not 21 years of age. Reuben Miller became wealthy and engaged in very large business ventures as the county records plainly show. He became, with many others, heavily involved by Beale Steenberg's downfall (for which see below) and soon thereafter migrated with his Lares and Penates to Mason County, as did some of the Moores, Waltons' Beales, Barbees, Steenbergens, etc. Arriving in Mason he arranged to and did purchase a farm below Point Pleasant on the Ohio River and there spent his declining years, until his death July 6, 1852, and his widow later married Morgan Moore, of Mason County. No children. She departed this life in Mason County, July 24, 1869.

THE "CATTLE KING" AND HIS "CORNERING THE MARKETS."

John Beale Steenberg, who then owned, in 1839, "Mt. Airy," one of the most princely estates in all Virginia consisting of thousands of acres, of which were about 1200 acres as beautiful and rich bottom land as the eye ever dwelt upon lying about a mile south of Mt. Jackson, conceived the idea of forming an immense "Cattle Trust"

and of "cornering the cattle markets of the East, especially in Baltimore. He was a leader among men; such a genius as arises in every generation, with nerve and ambition unbounded, and ability that was remarkable. His "cattle were upon a thousand hills" and his transactions extended West even as far in those days as the counties of Highland and Pocahontas and Monroe.

One of his personal friends and business associates was Andrew Beirne of Monroe, well known as one of the most wealthy men of his day and whose family long after his day owned the "Old Sweet Springs" property in Monroe. One instance of the magnitude of this "cattle trust" was a note for the then fabulous sum of \$655,406.07 given by Steenbergen to Andrew Beirne dated December 20, 1839, and endorsed by nine leading spirits of those days and among the number were Andrew Beirne, James M. H. Beale, and Charles T. Beale, the latter of whom, like many others from Shenandoah having soon thereafter removed to Mason County, where a few years since he died, was one of the most prominent and beloved men in that section. This note was sued upon in the famous case of Bank of United States against Beirne and others. The case was a famous one in which the ablest lawyers contended for a long time and is fully reported in 1st Grattan's Reports of Virginia. The "corner" failed disastrously, and, like Samson of old, when Beale Steenbergen went down he dragged with him very many others, who had become involved from financial interest or from friendly over-persuasion in this wreck and crash of fortunes. One of these whose fortunes were swept away in this maelstrom of "high finance" was Reuben Miller. Among other evidence of it, I found that August 4, 1834, he gave a mortgage upon his large farm "part of which was conveyed to Reuben Miller by Reuben Moore and also the lands devised to said Reuben Miller by Reuben Moore, etc.," and also the lands conveyed to Reuben Miller by George Bird, Reuben Bird, and Mark Bird, and *also upon fifteen slaves* to secure a note for about \$23,000.00, all of which was swamped and lost by reason of his endorsing for Steenbergen. This was a fortune in those days. Broken in fortune and in spirit Reuben Miller turned away from his ancestral home and with his wife and children sought peace and a place to rebuild his fortunes way off, as considered in those days, on the banks of the Ohio River, where many of his old friends also came to live.

THE CHILDREN OF REUBEN AND ATLANTIC MILLER WERE:

- (1) Samuel A., born Oct. 16, 1819, died Nov. 19, 1890. Married Helen Quarrier July 27, 1845.
- (2) Joseph, born July 15, 1822, died January 8, 1848. Married Mary Catherine Moore.
- (3) Sarah Ann, born Jan. 14, 1825. Married Reuben Allen. She died March 7, 1854.
- (4) Reuben, born Oct. 19, 1827, died May 1, 1828.
- (5) Twins were born to Reuben and Atlantic Miller June 10, 1828, and died the same day.
- (6) Mary Ellen, born Oct. 18, 1830, died Jan. 22, 1896. Married William Sterrett, Dec. 8, 1853. (See Sterrett branch of family.)
- (7) Rebecca Catherine, born July 23, 1833, died Sept. 13th, 1857. Married Dr. Edward Lee Hoof.
- (8) Jesse Fenton, born Oct. 1, 1837, died July 3, 1842.
- (9) Eliza H., born Nov. 19, 1840. Married James B. Noyes (See Noyes branch of family.)

SAMUEL A. MILLER.

Samuel Augustine Miller was born in Shenandoah County October 16, 1819. When quite a youth he was sent to Gettysburg College, Pennsylvania, where, though much younger than any in his classes, he acquitted himself with the same conspicuous ability that marked his subsequent career. Before he became of age he attracted the attention of Beale Steenbergen, the "Cattle King" who made him his confidential clerk and assistant. After the great disaster to the "Cattle King," young Miller traveled abroad and upon his return rejoined his father's family in Mason County; and about the year 1840 came to Kanawha, and after reading law in the office of the elder Judge Summers, the noted jurist, he was taken into partnership with him and soon became one of the leaders of the bar, which eminence, especially as a "land lawyer" he sustained as long as life lasted. At one time he was chief legal counsel and later president of the famous Kanawha Salt Company. When the war between the States came on, he cast his fortune with his State, Virginia, joined the Confederate Army and became a major in the Commissary department with the famous 22nd Virginia Regiment, many of whom also went from Kanawha into the Confederate Army. He was elected to the Confederate Congress from the Kanawha District by the soldiers and

"refugees" then within the Confederate lines and was serving as a member thereof when the Confederacy fell. His family had followed him to "Dixie"; refugeeed, as it was then called, and remained there until the war closed, mainly in the towns of Marion, Smyth County, and Christiansburg. His family then consisted of himself and wife, sons A. Q.; Samuel A. Jr.; Shrewsbury and daughter Florence, and his niece Florence Walton, who since her third year had her home with him. Among other relatives from Kanawha who also "refugeed" and were with or near his family in those dark and sad days were William A. Quarrier, and Cora Greenhow, later his wife; also Joel S. Quarrier and family, Richard Q. Laidley and Lydia Whittaker, later his wife; W. Gaston Norvell; D. J. W. Clarkson's family, James B. Noyes and family, who married Mr. Miller's sister, Eliza Miller, and many others, whose names now escape me, for a considerable number of prominent people of the Kanawha Valley with Confederate sympathies "refugeed" over into Old Virginia all during the war.

Returning home to Kanawha County his family found their furniture, library, an unusually fine one, all had been sold for some alleged debt, trumped up by some of the virtuous "Union partisans," some of which furniture and books still grace the homes of the pirates who attended the sale. As it was uncertain after the universally deplored assassination of President Lincoln just what fate was in store for prominent Confederates, Mr. Miller and many other officials of the Confederacy fled to Canada where he remained some months, until some of his friends obtained his "pardon" from the then President, Andrew Johnson, which pardon I have preserved and is in his daughter's (my wife's) possession. Returning home about September, 1865, from Canada, with everything lost but his honor and his ability and energy he began life over. It is a sad commentary upon those evil days of "Reconstruction" right after the war, that under a cruel statute passed by the "Union" Legislature of the new state of West Virginia, Mr. Miller and other Confederates were not allowed even to practice law, but as the bar was, with few notable and able exceptions, mainly made up of "jack-leg" imitations of lawyers, the ex-Confederate lawyers usually prepared for them all their legal papers, briefs, etc., and by the proxy of said "jack-legs," received some fees and compensation. Finally the "test oath" was for its very shame abolished by a law in 1870, known as "The Flick Amendment" to the Constitution, and Mr. Miller restored to practice. He, about that time, formed a law partnership with his brother-in-law, Wm. A. Quarrier, and later, with Ex-Governor E. W.

Wilson and then with D. C. Gallaher, which last named partnership continued until his death November 19, 1890. In 1874 he was elected to the Legislature from Kanawha. He was honored and mourned as one of the ablest lawyers in both of the Virginias, and as a cultivated gentleman of the old school, (a race unhappily fast dying out, with few imitators) of a kindly nature to every living creature and without an enemy in the world. His widow, Helen Quarrier Miller, survived him some years and passed away at the home of her daughter, Florence M. Gallaher, in June, 1901, leaving the memory of a great beauty in her youth, which in her declining years she still retained in marked degree, and bequeathing to her children and her children's children the benediction of an unselfish, devoted and Christian life.

DESCENDANTS OF SAMUEL A. AND HELEN QUARRIER MILLER.

(1) Caroline Patrick. Born March 30, 1848, died Oct. 23, 1848.

(2) Joseph Walton. Born May 26, 1850, died Aug. 13, 1850.

(3) Alexander Quarrier. Born Oct. 4, 1851. Married Etta Clifford Nov. 30, 1887, who was born Sept. 1, 1864. He is now a widower, residing in Boston.

(4) Florence Walton. Born June 15, 1854. Married DeWitt Clinton Gallaher July 27, 1876. Their children:

(a) Helen Quarrier. Born Feb. 28, 1880, married Walter Duchatelle Stockly Apr. 7, 1904. Their children:

Walter D. Jr. "Sandy." Born May 2, 1905.

Clinton Gallaher. Born April 7, 1906.

(b) Elizabeth Katherine. Born June 18, 1882. Married Nov. 24, 1917, Montague Blundon, born 1881.

(c) DeWitt C. Jr. Born Jan. 25, 1884. Married Isabel Beury Sept. 29, 1917.

(d) Samuel Miller. Born April 23, 1886, married Martha Lewis Bassel Oct. 4, 1913.

One son, Samuel Miller Gallaher, Jr. Born March 8th, 1916, died March 14, 1916, and a daughter, Martha Jane, born June 8th, 1917.

(e) William Quarrier. Born Sept. 23, 1888.

(5) Samuel A. Jr. Born July 9, 1857, died of typhoid fever in Wheeling, Feb. 22, 1885, unmarried.

(6) Shrewsbury B. Born Feb. 24, 1861. Married Anna Sahler Feb. 2, 1898, who was born Oct. 31, 1876 and they have three children:

(a) Hester Ellen. Born Nov. 6, 1899.

(b) Catherine Sahler. Born March 5, 1901.

(c) Jane. Born July 2, 1909.

(7) Helen Wood. Born June 1, 1866. Married Dr. Mandeville Thum Feb. 8, 1888, and is a widow, having had no children.

(8) Walton. Born Feb. 8, 1871. Married Ida Fleming April 23rd, 1896, who was born April 23rd, 1872, and died April 21, 1906, leaving one child:

Helen Quarrier. Born Feb. 18, 1897.

MILLER—WALTON—NOYES FAMILY.

(1) James Bradford Noyes, born March 4, 1837, died Feb. 9, 1904. Married Eliza Hereford Miller Sept. 22, 1859, who was born Nov. 19, 1840. Their children:

(1) Bradford, born June 27, 1860, married Bessie Young, Feb. 27, 1893.

(2) Annie Walton, born Aug. 12, 1864, at Union, Monroe Co., W. Va. Married William Andrew Hoge, June 25th, 1885.

(3) Ellen, born Sept. 19, 1866, married James W. Clarkson June 10, 1891. [See Clarkson family.]

(4) Mary Oden, born March 6, 1869. Married Ernest A. Palmer January 8, 1895, died April 22, 1902.

(5) Samuel Miller, born June 14, 1871. Married Gertrude Reister Nov. —, 1903, who was born Oct. 4, 1878.

(6) Harry, born Dec. 10, 1874, died April 1, 1881.

(7) Paul, born March 24, 1877, died Nov. 13, 1878.

(8) Attie Walton, born Aug. 22, 1881.

CHILDREN OF BRADFORD AND BESSIE YOUNG NOYES.

(1) Bradford, born July 8th, 1895.

(2) Agnes, born June 29, 1897.

(3) Charles Young, born May 30, 1909. Died March 13, 1915.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM AND ANNIE HOGUE.

(1) Maria McDermott, born Oct. 6, 1887. Married Norvell Connell April 18, 1911, who was born August 5, 1885. Their only child is Margaret Norvell, born Dec. 3rd, 1914.

(2) William Andrew, born Sept. 18, 1898.

CHILDREN OF ERNEST AND MARY PALMER.

(Ernest Palmer was born Nov. 11, 1871.)

- (1) Ruth Dwight, born Feb. 20, 1896. Married April 25, 1917, Edward Russel McGregor.
- (2) Noyes F., born Oct. 7, 1897.
- (3) Louise L. born Dec. 11, 1899.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL MILLER NOYES.

- (1) Mary Eliza, born Oct. 2, 1904.
- (2) James Bradford, born Nov. 17, 1905.
- (3) Gertrude Reister, born April 17, 1907.
- (4) Harriet Oden, born Oct. 13, 1908.
- (5) Suzanne Miller, born May 28, 1911.
- (6) Jane Hildreth, born Dec. 12, 1912.
- (7) Samuel Miller, Jr., born Dec. 12, 1914.

JAMES B. NOYES.

James B. Noyes was born March 4, 1837, and died Feb. 19, 1904. He was of the old Noyes family whose lives are so largely and conspicuously identified with the early history of Kanawha and who, in later years, have been prominent in business and social circles. Inheriting good business capacity and considerable means, he engaged mostly in mercantile pursuits and was in his younger and more active years prominent in business and social circles. He was one of the older regime and his nature and life made him many friends everywhere. His death cast a shadow over not only his unusually large family connection, but throughout the entire community, especially among the older families.

THE TRAGIC DEATH OF JOSEPH MILLER.

(Son of Reuben Miller.)

Joseph Miller was lost in the terrible catastrophe which befell the steamboat "Blue Ridge," which from an explosion of its boiler burned to the water's edge on the night of January 8, 1848, just below Galipolis, on the Ohio River. His body was never found.

CHILDREN OF JOSEPH MILLER.

His only child was Joseph Samuel, who was born April 24, 1848, and married Mattie J. Shaw, January 11, 1872, who died in Charleston February 10, 1917. Katie Ruffner Miller born March 11, 1873, was their only child and she married Wm. P. Bowling Dec. 11, 1895, who was born October 18, 1863. Their children are Joseph Lewis, born October 13, 1896; James Setan, born September 20, 1898; Miller Penn, born March 10, 1903 and William Aylor, born February 7, 1906.

THE MILLER—STERRETT FAMILY.

William Sterrett, who was born on the — day of —, 18—, married Mary Ellen Miller on the 8th day of December, 1853, and she was born October 18th, 1830, and died January 22nd, 1896. William Sterrett died on the — day of —, 1865. He was a lawyer of some prominence in Mason County, but in later years preferred the quiet and independence of a farmer's life and owned a fine farm on the Ohio river. His father., William Sterrett, married Agnes ("Nancy") Bell of Augusta Co., Va., and today there is a large family and prominent connection—Sterretts and Bells—in the Shenandoah valley. The Sterretts came from England to Pennsylvania and then to Virginia early in the 18th century. Their children were:

(1) Helen, born the 27th day of September, 1854; married Frank D. Hoy on the 13th day of November, 1879, and he was born on the 7th day of September 1854. Their children are:

(a) Mary Katherine; born the 18th day of October, 1880. Married Vachel Howard Ford on the 6th day of May, 1908, and he was born on the 6th day of March 1881. Their children are: Vachel Howard Ford, Jr., born on the 20th day of April, 1910. Josephine Sterrett Ford, born on the 1st day of October, 1911. Charles Sterrett Ford, born on the 2nd day of April, 1913. Helen Virginia Ford, born October 28, 1915, and James Sterrett Ford, born February 26, 1917, died June 17, 1917.

(b) Caroline Josephine Hoy, born on the 29th day of September, 1882.

(c) Charles Francis Hoy, born on the 21st day of February, 1884.

(d) William Boyd Hoy, born on the 14th day of December, 1886. Married Virginia Quarles, on the 25th day of April, 1910, and she was born on the 16th day of October, 1886.

- (e) Robert Sterrett Hoy, born on the 6th day of November, 1890.
- (2) Samuel; born on the — day of —, 18—, and died on the — day of —, 18—.
- (3) Josephine Miller; born on the 25th day of January, 1856, and died on the 20th day of April, 1909.
- (4) Charles Fenton; born on the 10th day of April, 1861.
- (5) William R. L.; born on the 20th day of April 1862. Married Minnie Herrold on the 7th day of —, 18—, who was born on the 7th day of December, 1862. Their children are:
- (a) Herrold; born on the 4th day of October, 1886, who married Charlotte Woodman on the 22nd day of November, 1911, and she was born on the 24th day of July, 1838.
- (b) Helen; born on the 18th day of February, 1891.
- (6) James; born on the 23rd day of November, 1866.

THE WALTON FAMILY.

In the somewhat hurried examination of records in Winchester and Woodstock, I could not find when, where or whom Moses Walton, Sr., the founder of the family in Virginia, married. He evidently came there already married elsewhere and hence no record there. My opinion from numerous data, is that he came over the mountains in early colonial times from Prince Edward County, Virginia, where the Walton family is still numerous. George Walton, of Virginia, originally went as a young man and located later in Georgia, and became very prominent; was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and Governor of Georgia. Every effort of mine to ascertain by investigation, correspondence, etc., with historical societies failed to trace his genealogy. The following letter explains itself:

Georgia State Library,
Atlanta.

Mrs. Maud Barker Cobb,
State Librarian,

August 18, 1909.

MR. D. C. GALLAHER,
Charleston, W. Va.

DEAR SIR:—

On consulting the available records in this library, the most definite information to be found upon the subject of the birth of George Walton is that he was born in Frederick County, Va., in 1740. One

authority, however, gives the county as Prince Edward and another cites 1749 as the year of his birth.

He moved from Virginia to Georgia in his early manhood and in 1777 married Dorothy Camber. How many children there were is not recorded but one son, at least, survived Governor Walton. This son, George Walton by name, subsequently removed to Alabama and he is the father of Octavia Walton, better known perhaps as Madame Le Vert.

If you desire further information upon this subject you might be able to get it by writing to the Savannah, Ga., library as they have a valuable historical collection.

Very truly yours,

M. B. COBB,
Librarian.

This illustrious George Walton's early history who died in Augusta, Ga., February 2d, 1804, is very meagre and rather uncertain. The records, wills, etc., in Virginia show that Atlantic Walton's family were wealthy and prominent. Some of their lands, as is true of the Miller family, along the waters of the Shenandoah, notably west of Mt. Jackson and in the neighborhood known as "Zerkle's Tannery" are to this day held by the Waltons and Allens, etc., and other descendants, and also there are some out on the "Orkney Grade." The children of Moses Walton, Sr., were, as shown by his will, Moses, Jr., John and Mary (married to Peter Ginnaway). He was evidently a widower when he made his will, as he made no mention of his wife. Moses, Jr., married Eunice (spelled in that day Unice) Rogers, daughter of Edward Rogers. Their children were Samuel, Moses, Edward, John, Mary, Hannah and Eunice. Samuel married May 27, 1824, Katherine Bird, of an old and prominent family, and his descendants still live in the "old Miller and Walton neighborhood," and among them his children, Mrs. Mary C. Allen, widow of Joseph M. Allen and Miss Josephine Allen Walton, Boyd Walton, etc., were still living several years ago.

SAMUEL WALTON'S FAMILY.

Samuel Walton's children were the said Edward, Charles Fenton, Jesse, Reuben and Atlantic.

Charles Fenton Walton was married May 7, 1844, by Rev. N. L. Fish at the residence of Geo. W. Amiss, at Crab Bottom, Pendleton Co., Va., to Ann Rebecca Amiss, who died at New Market, Va., April 8, 1849, and had two children, Ida Florence and Mary Virginia, which

last named died 26th January, 1847, aged seven months and four days. Charles Fenton Walton's wife was only 23 years 5 months and 18 days old at her death and was buried in the family burying ground in Pendleton Co., W. Va. He was born in Shenandoah Co., Sept. 14, 1815, and died May 26, 1852, in Malden, Kanawha Co., W. Va., aged 36 years eight months and 12 days, and is buried now in Spring Hill Cemetery, Charleston, in the "S. A. Miller Lot." (The above is taken from a leaf from the Walton family Bible now before the writer.) Charles F. Walton was in business at the time of his death with the famous Kanawha Salt Company. Florence Walton married in November, 1872, in Charleston, Gouverneur Morris of Pottsville, Pennsylvania. It was a double wedding, the other couple being Laura ("Lollie") Fitzhugh, whose mother was Martha Shrewsbury, and Andrew A. Preston. Florence, when only about three years old, was made a member of her uncle's Samuel A. Miller's, family and continued such until married. She had only one child, Robert, born February 10th, 1874, and died January 29th, 1906. Gouverneur Morris was born Nov. 5th, 1846, and died December 31st, 1897. Florence Walton Morris is now living in Washington, D. C.

THE WALTON GENEALOGY TABLE.

- (1) Moses Walton, Sr. (Will dated April 10, 1762.)
- (2) His children. Moses Jr.: John: Mary. (Will dated June 24, 1780.)

Moses Jr. and wife "Unice" (Eunice) Rogers.

- (3) Their children. Samuel, Moses, Edward, John, Mary, Hannah, and Eunice.

Samuel Walton (wife Sarah McKay.)

- (4) Their children. Edward, Charles, Jesse, Reuben and Atlantic.
Atlantic Walton and Reuben Miller.

- (5) Their children. Samuel A., Eliza (Noyes) and Helen (Sterrett, etc.) etc. See Miller family.

EXTRACT FROM THE WILLS OF MOSES WALTON, SR., AND MOSES WALTON, JR.

Moses Walton, Sr's, will. Dated April 10, 1762, and probated March 7, 1764, recorded at Woodstock, Virginia, in Will Book No. 3, page 176.

"In the name of God Amen. I, Moses Walton of the County of Frederick and Colony of Virginia, being of sound and perfect mind and memory, thanks be given to Almighty God for the same, and calling to mind the uncertain estate of this life, do make, publish and pronounce this my last will and Testament, as follows, to wit. Primus and first of all, I give and recommend my Soul into the hands of Almighty God, Who gave it me, and my body to be buried in the Earth in Christian like manner by my Executors hereafter named, and as to such transitory estate which the Lord has been pleased to bestow upon me I do give and bequeath in the manner hereafter set forth, &c., &c." (The will is very long and prolix and the lawyer who wrote it must have charged so much for every hundred words and hence "strung it out") He gave to Moses, his son, 400 acres, which had been granted to him by Lord Fairfax, and also all his personal or "moveable estate of any sort or kind." To his son, John, 25 pounds, (about \$125.00) "within three years after my death" and to Mary Ginnaway, (his daughter) 7 pounds.

ANOTHER OLD TIME WILL.

The will of Moses Walton, Jr., dated June 24, 1780. Recorded in Will Book No. 4 at Woodstock, Va., and probated February 5, 1782.

"In the name of God Amen. I, Moses Walton, being weak in body but of perfect mind and sound memory, thanks be given unto Almighty God for the same, therefore calling to mind the mortality of my body and knowing that it is appointed for men once to die, do ordain and make this my last will and testament, that is to say; principally and first of all, I give and recommend it to the Earth to be buried in a Christian like manner at the direction of my executors and as touching such worldly estate as it hath pleased God to bless me in this life, I give and dispose of in the following manner," etc. etc. "It is my will and I do order that my executors have a house built of sycamore logs near the one wherein I now live, 28 feet by 22 feet, 1½ story high with a celler under it well walled up with stone, two stone chimneys and other ways well finished off." He gave his wife, Eunice, all his household belongings and 200 acres of land, "which I bought of my father in law, Edward Rogers, to her until my youngest child comes of age and then she to have one third of the profits or income of the said plantation until her decease and a privilege of such a part of the house as she may choose to live in during her life and the other two thirds of the profits or income of

the said plantation to be kept until it amounts to the sum of 200 pounds (\$1,000.00) in gold or silver, and if it don't in her life time amount to that sum, the whole plantation to be rented out until it does for legacies for two of my sons."

To Samuel Walton he gave all that tract of land adjoining Edward Rogers' land, whereon the executors are to plant 100 apple trees, also one other tract, in all 200 acres, etc. To Moses Walton, another son, 100 acres adjoining the land "whereon I now reside." To Edward, his son, he gave 100 pounds (\$500.00) in gold or silver and to son John, a like sum and his personal property he gives to his daughters and wife etc., etc.

SAMUEL WALTON'S WILL, ETC.

Samuel Walton's will shows he was a man of large estate and the home farm alone was inventoried at \$10,090.00 and, besides the personal property, furniture alone thereon valued at \$1,968.34, there were many bonds, notes, etc., of large value. Book W, page 423 and 424. The records show, too, he was a man of large transactions. In 1810 he was elected a Justice of the Peace and in 1822, he was elected "High Sheriff" of Shenandoah and in Book C C, page 450, it appears he executed his bond as such official. Among the appraisers of his estate we find the name of Charles Moore and John J. Allen, which family names are so frequently mentioned in connection, not only with the Waltons but the Millers. The late Judge ("Charlie") C. P. T. Moore, member of Supreme Court of West Virginia, and who lived and died in Mason County, was of the same family. The Allen family today is a very numerous and prominent one in the Shenandoah Valley.*

THE TOWNS OF WALTON AND ROXALANA, W. VA.

It is noteworthy that about the year 1844 at a sale of delinquent and forfeited lands in Roane County, held under Act of Legislature then lately passed, Col. Benjamin H. Smith and Samuel A. Miller both then living in Charleston purchased large tracts of such lands at prices varying from 2 to 5 cents per acre! Mr. Miller, many years afterwards, sold all of his holdings at a large profit some as high (?) as \$5.00 per acre, and the heirs of Col. Smith still to this day hold some of their ancestor's purchases, and it is in the fertile Blue Grass section of that county. The District of Walton and the town of Walton in that county were named for Mr. Miller's maternal ancestor, In the same county is a Post Office called Roxalana for Col.

Smith's wife. These lands today are yielding vast fortunes in oil and gas, and if Col. Smith and Mr. Miller had inserted in their deeds only the two words "minerals reserved," when they sold to others, their children's children would all be very wealthy today from this source alone.

Atlantic Walton, who was the only daughter of Samuel Walton, married Reuben Miller, as we have stated in the Miller genealogy, on the 10th of December, 1817. This somewhat peculiar name "Atlantic" has been handed down for generations, not only among her immediate descendants here in West Virginia, but among the kindred in the Shenandoah Valley.

I have named her children in the Miller genealogy. It is a coincidence worth noting that the Ott family were connected in business, if not otherwise with the Millers and Waltons. Henry Ott witnessed the will of Jacob Miller, Sr., and five years afterwards we find deeds executed by him and Barbara Ott, formerly Barbara Miller, whom he had married. Then Michael Ott was guardian for Reuben Miller as the latter's marriage bond shows. The name of Reuben seems especially a favorite with all of these families, likewise Jacob and Joseph and Barbara occurring very often in the records.

NOTE AS TO THE QUARRIER FAMILY.

In 1890 Alexander T. Laidley known as "Major" Laidley published what he termed "The Quarrier Family" down to the fifth generation and partly to the sixth, a somewhat widely reaching history of this family's genealogy and kindred. I repeat as to some branches thereof in this sketch. The two can be considered and read together. Whether he ceased his work at that date because he despaired of keeping pace with the fertility of the family and its very many increasing branches or not, I do not know. Barring some inaccuracies and its sometimes amusing "bouquets" with which he adorned some names, it is a very valuable reference work. My memoirs bring most of the branches down to the present day [1917].

ALEXANDER QUARRIER'S FAMILY.

THE SENIOR ANCESTOR.

He was born in Scotland March 11, 1746, came to New York Sept. 27, 1774, and soon after located in Philadelphia, where January 1, 1783, he married Elizabeth Dannenberry, who was born March 21, 1761, and died Sept. 21, 1797. He commanded a volunteer Company

in the Revolution. In 1785 he removed to Richmond, Va., and there married May 30, 1798, Sally Burns, of King William County, Virginia. In 1811 he removed to Kanawha where he died May 24, 1827 leaving a widow and thirteen children surviving him. His widow died Sept. 24, 1852, at the old home place "Willow Bank," on the South side of the Kanawha, opposite Charleston. As I think every branch of the Quarrier family already possesses one copy, if not more, of Major Laidley's book, which is somewhat in detail, I must be content with giving only some names and facts more intimately relevant to these my sketches. By his first wife Alexander Quarrier had eight children among whom was Alexander Washington, who married Caroline W., daughter of Joel Shrewsbury. By his second wife he also had eight children. They were William Burns, who married Mary A. L. Hudson; Gustavus B. who married Elizabeth R. Hudson; Archibald A. M. who married Mary Henrietta Fitzhugh; Fanny Burns who married Joel Shrewsbury, Jr., Virginia who married first John F. Snodgrass and later Beverly Smith; and James Young who married Letitia B. Chilton; Monroe who married Elizabeth A. Wilson; Frances died in infancy. But, see hereinafter for fuller details as to most of his children.

Of the children by the first marriage Alexander and Harriet died in infancy. Harriet B. married James G. Laidley; Eliza W. married Samuel Dryden and then John F. Faure; Margaret Alexander married James Lynch and then Robert Caldwell Woods; Alexander W. married Caroline W. Shrewsbury; Helen Starke married John Eoff, M. D., Betsey D. married Aaron Whitteker. Some of these I am compelled to omit as to descendants, but many I bring down to dates in 1917 as will be seen.

By the first marriage there were born Alexander Dec. 27, 1783, died July 2nd, 1784; Harriet born Aug. 25th; 1785, died July 11, 1786; Harriet Burns, born June 3rd, 1787; Eliza Washington born Aug. 27, 1789; Margaret Alexander born Oct 3, 1791; Helen Starke, born Sept. 27, 1793; Alexander Washington born Nov. 16, 1795, and Betsy Dannenberry, born Sept. 20, 1797.

His first wife died Sept. 21, 1797.

By his second marriage (May 15, 1798, to Sally Burns) there were born William Burns born April 17, 1799; Frances born Sept. 10, 1800, died June 21, 1801; Monroe born March 17, 1802; James Young born Aug. 19, 1803; Gustavus Buchanan born Dec. 9, 1804; Archibald Alexander McRae, born March 26, 1808; Fannie Burns born June 24, 1810, and Virginia Southgate born May 22, 1813.

THE FIRST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN KANAWHA AND MRS. ALEXANDER QUARRIER.

In that peculiarly interesting book "Old Churches, Ministers and Families of Virginia" by Bishop Meade—Vol. II page 344—published by J. B. Lippincott in 1861, I find the following "There is an excellent brick church in Charleston, whose history deserves a special notice. When I first visited Kanawha there were only two communicants in our church, Mrs. Colonel Lovell and Mrs. Quarrier. There were some few other ladies, who by birth or education were attached to the Episcopal Church and some few gentlemen, who laughingly advocated it in preference to others. There was no Episcopal Church and the idea of building one seemed preposterous. Some two or three ladies, however, determined upon a trial, their husbands, fathers and brothers making sport of it. They used their tongues, their hands, their pens and raised in one year a hundred dollars, which afforded amusement to the gentlemen. The ladies with characteristic patience endured it all, putting their earnings in the bank and proceeded with their work. The next year doubled their collections which were also put at interest. How many years were thus spent and what was the increase each year I cannot say, but this I know and that, after many years of patient perseverance and the accumulation of a very considerable sum, the gentlemen found that the ladies could not be laughed out of their determination and, some of them having come to better thoughts on the subject of religion, it was resolved to accept the large amount now in the hand and add to it as much as was necessary to build a church costing four or five thousand dollars." On page 345 Vol. II under the heading "Old Mrs. Quarrier," I find the following: "I mentioned that at one time there were only two communicants in our Church at Charleston—Mrs. Lovell and Mrs. Quarrier, the latter died in 1852 [at "Willow Bank" on Kanawha River, opposite Charleston] full of years and ready to depart and be with Christ. As Mrs. Quarrier beyond any other individual may be considered the Mother of the Church in Western Virginia by reason of her age, her holy life, and numerous posterity, who in different places have zealously promoted it, I must give a brief genealogical sketch of the same. Mr. Alexander Quarrier was born in Scotland in 1746 and removed to America in his 29th year and settling in Philadelphia and marrying, lived there twelve years when he removed to Richmond. His wife dying he contracted a second marriage with Sally Burns, leaving Richmond in 1811 he removed to Kanawha where he died at the

advanced age of 82." Then follows mention of all of his children by both wives, etc., etc., and adds: "The members of the Church in different parts of Western Virginia know how much it has been indebted to them." Within only recent years was this old and first church building torn down to make way for Charleston's rapid and wonderful business growth, though for many years it had no longer been used as a place of worship. The then new and beautiful edifice erected elsewhere and completed in 1888 is now being used by a very large and wealthy congregation.

MONROE QUARRIER.

Born in Richmond March 17, 1802, married November 26, 1833, Elizabeth A. Wilson, of Louisville, Ky., born Dec. 12, 1810. He died Aug. 14, 1856 and she Feb. 4, 1835. He was master of various large and palatial steamboats plying the Ohio and Mississippi, which in those days was accounted almost as great an honor as a Commander in the Navy. The position required daring and great executive ability. A notable event in his life was his rescuing with great hazard and peril to his own life and employes the passengers from the steamer "Tuscaloosa," which burned to the water's edge. In testimonial of this noble feat he was much honored and revered all over the South especially. The citizens of Mobile presented him with a massive and elaborate silver service containing many valuable and unusually large pieces, one of which was a very large coffee urn, holding several gallons and handsomely engraved with a picture of the burning and rescuer steamboats on its sides with this inscription.

"Presented

To Captain Monroe Quarrier, of the Steamer James Hewitt, by the citizens of Mobile as a testimonial of their admiration of his noble conduct in the cause of humanity, as displayed at the burning of the Steamer Tuscaloosa on the night of January 28, 1847."

Of the very many pieces some have been lost, others are preserved and among them the great coffee urn, standing over two feet high, and now after many searches therefor owned by Harrison B. Smith of Charleston, a grandson of Alexander W. and Caroline W. Quarrier. Monroe Quarrier was buried in what is now Spring Hill cemetery at Charleston.

ALEXANDER WASHINGTON QUARRIER'S FAMILY.

He was born in Richmond, Virginia, Nov. 16, 1795, and died July 26, 1863. Married, in Kanawha County, January 30, 1823, Caroline Winston Shrewsbury (daughter of Col. Joel and Sallie Lee Shrewsbury) who was born in Bedford County, Virginia, Feb. 14, 1806, and died March 13, 1879, in Charleston.

THEIR CHILDREN.

(1) Sarah Elizabeth. Born Apr. 8, 1824. Married David J. W. Clarkson June 21, 1841, who was born June 22, 1816, and who died May 1, 1873. She died July 6, 1890.

(2) Helen M. Born May 31, 1826. Married Samuel A. Miller July 27, 1845, who was born Oct. 16, 1820, and died Nov. 19, 1890. She died June 7, 1901.

(3) William Alexander. Born Oct. 1, 1828. Married Cora A. Greenhow Aug. 20, 1865, who was born Dec. 8, 1841. He died Sept. 10, 1888.

(4) Sallie Lewis. Born Feb. 26, 1831, died March 21, 1831.

(5) Joel Shrewsbury. Born May 18, 1832. Married Fanny C. Friend Jan. 31, 1855 who was born Sept. 21, 1836, and died Oct. 6, 1892. He died in January 1896.

(6) Caroline Shrewsbury. Born Oct. 23, 1839. Married Isaac Noyes Smith Nov. 29, 1860, who was born April 6, 1831, and died Oct. 6, 1883. She died Sept. 5, 1913.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM A. AND CORA A. QUARRIER.

(1) Alexander W. Born Nov. 15, 1866, died April 13, 1893.

(2) Emily Augusta. Born Jan. 15, 1880, died Aug. 14, 1901.

(3) Russell Greenhow. Born Sept. 30, 1868. Married Nov. 21, 1893 to Elizabeth Woodbridge Summers, who was born July 17, 1870. Their children:

(a) Lucy Summers. Born Feb. 28, 1895.

(b) Elizabeth Greenhow. Born Dec. 7, 1896.

(c) Alexander W. Born April 29, 1901.

(4) Keith D. Born March 10, 1874. Married Feb. 2, 1911, Margaret Thompson who was born Jan. 24, 1888. Their only child: Cora Jane. Born July 13, 1912.

(5) William A., Jr. Born Sept. 21, 1882. Married Margaret Nelson Bowles the 27th October, 1910, who was born Feb. 5, 1886. Their children are:

citizen of his city and state and honored by all as an urbane, scholarly Christian gentleman and able lawyer, and from an intimate friendship, I regarded him as one of the most accomplished men of his generation in the Kanawha Valley, and, indeed, in the whole State.

QUARRIER-CLARKSON-FAMILY.

CHILDREN OF D. J. W. & ELIZABETH CLARKSON.

- (1) Maria Wood. Born Jan. 14, 1843, died July 13, 1910.
- (2) Alexander Quarrier. Born Feb. 8, 1845. Married Virginia Beatty, died, (having no children) Aug. 15, 1901.
- (3) William B. Born April 18, 1847, married Frances McAllister Aug. 15, 1893, who was born June 6, 1875. Their only child:
Helen E. Born May 13, 1895.
- (4) Helen Quarrier. Born Nov. 15, 1849, married Thomas W. Beatty in 1870 who was born April 25, 1843. Their children are
 - (a) Rhoda White. Born March 3, 1871, married L. Caperton Beirne May 14, 1902, who was born Oct. 1, 1869. Their children are
L. Caperton. Born April 20, 1903.
Helen Clarkson. Born Nov. 9, 1904.
Andrew Plunkett. Born Aug. 31, 1906.
 - (b) Noble C. Born May 27, 1872, married Irene Burkett Dec. 17, 1895, who was born Oct. 15, 1873. Their only child was
Noble Clarkson. Born Sept. 16, 1898, died July 10, 1900.
- (5) Caroline Quarrier. Born June 12, 1852, married Robert Herndon Feb. 14, 1888, who was born March 8, 1862. No children. He died March 15, 1906, and she died Nov. 20, 1914.
- (6) Julia T. Born Nov. 9, 1854.
- (7) Elizabeth Q. ("Lilly"). Born Jan. 14, 1858, married James J. Lovell Oct. 18, 1877, who was born July 21, 1854. He died Aug. 3, 1916. Their children are:
 - (a) Alfred Spicer. Born Aug. 12, 1878, married Grace Hickle June 17th, 1903, who was born Aug. 30th, 1878. Their children:
Martha Elizabeth. Born June 5, 1904.
Richard Channing Moore. Born Mar. 1, 1911.
James Sinnett. Born Aug. 31, 1912.
 - (b) Mary. Born Jan. 28, 1880, married John Charles Hall April 6, 1904, who was born Feb. 13, 1868. Their children are:
Frances Hereford. Born Feb. 15, 1905.
Elizabeth Clarkson. Born Dec. 10, 1908, died Dec. 15, 1908.
Lisbeth Lovell. Born May 4, 1911.

- (b) Helen Dana. Born Mar. 2, 1900.
- (c) Alexander Quarrier. Born March 23, 1908.
- (4) Elsie. Born Apr. 4, 1869. Married Frederick M. Staunton Nov. 29, 1892, who was born May 17, 1866. Their only child is Caroline Quarrier. Born May 6, 1894.
- (5) Isaac Noyes. Born Oct. 21, 1875. Married on the 25th day of October, 1899, Elizabeth ("Bess") Dana, who was born Oct. 24, 1875. Their children are:
 - (a) Isaac Noyes, Jr. Born Feb. 24, 1901.
 - (b) Mary Catherine. Born Dec. 1, 1902.
 - (c) Eugene Dana. Born Jan. 26, 1906.
 - (d) Elizabeth Adelaide. Born Dec. 27, 1907.
 - (e) Christopher Q. Born Jan. 20, 1910.
- (6) Christopher Tompkins. Born Feb. 16, 1879, died Dec. 24, 1901.
- (7) Winston. Born Dec. 23, 1880, died Oct. 10, 1882.

ISAAC NOYES SMITH, SR.

Isaac Noyes, Smith, Sr., was the only son of Col. Benjamin H. and Roxalana Noyes Smith. Springing from the old Smith and Noyes families, who early in its history came to the Kanawha Valley, the Smiths from Virginia (Rockingham County) and the Noyes from New England, he, soon after graduating from Washington College (now Washington & Lee University) at Lexington, Virginia, where he was among the youngest and most distinguished graduates, entered upon the law practice in Charleston with his father. This was just prior to the war of 1861-65. They enjoyed one of the largest practices of this section. In 1860, as stated herein, he united his fortunes with another old Kanawha family and married Caroline, the youngest daughter of A. W. Quarrier. At the very beginning of the war he promptly offered his sword to Virginia and went South as a young major in the famous 22nd Virginia Infantry and rendered good and valiant service, though he had opposed secession consistently, especially while a member of the Virginia Legislature, the year before, from Kanawha County. After some service with a good record to his credit always given him by his comrades he resigned his commission and returned home. With the late E. B. Knight in 1865 he formed a law partnership, which became very large and lucrative. Identified with very many business enterprises, President of a Bank, and Secretary of the great Kanawha Salt Co., and prominent in his Church (Presbyterian) he was a useful, leading

citizen of his city and state and honored by all as an urbane, scholarly Christian gentleman and able lawyer, and from an intimate friendship, I regarded him as one of the most accomplished men of his generation in the Kanawha Valley, and, indeed, in the whole State.

QUARRIER-CLARKSON-FAMILY.

CHILDREN OF D. J. W. & ELIZABETH CLARKSON.

(1) Maria Wood. Born Jan. 14, 1843, died July 13, 1910.

(2) Alexander Quarrier. Born Feb. 8, 1845. Married Virginia Beatty, died, (having no children) Aug. 15, 1901.

(3) William B. Born April 18, 1847, married Frances McAllister Aug. 15, 1893, who was born June 6, 1875. Their only child:

Helen E. Born May 13, 1895.

(4) Helen Quarrier. Born Nov. 15, 1849, married Thomas W. Beatty in 1870 who was born April 25, 1843. Their children are

(a) Rhoda White. Born March 3, 1871, married L. Caperton Beirne May 14, 1902, who was born Oct. 1, 1869. Their children are

L. Caperton. Born April 20, 1903.

Helen Clarkson. Born Nov. 9, 1904.

Andrew Plunkett. Born Aug. 31, 1906.

(b) Noble C. Born May 27, 1872, married Irene Burkett Dec. 17, 1895, who was born Oct. 15, 1873. Their only child was

Noble Clarkson. Born Sept. 16, 1898, died July 10, 1900.

(5) Caroline Quarrier. Born June 12, 1852, married Robert Hern-don Feb. 14, 1888, who was born March 8, 1862. No children. He died March 15, 1906, and she died Nov. 20, 1914.

(6) Julia T. Born Nov. 9, 1854.

(7) Elizabeth Q. ("Lilly"). Born Jan. 14, 1858, married James J. Lovell Oct. 18, 1877, who was born July 21, 1854. He died Aug. 3, 1916. Their children are:

(a) Alfred Spicer. Born Aug. 12, 1878, married Grace Hickle June 17th, 1903, who was born Aug. 30th, 1878. Their children:

Martha Elizabeth. Born June 5, 1904.

Richard Channing Moore. Born Mar. 1, 1911.

James Sinnett. Born Aug. 31, 1912.

(b) Mary. Born Jan. 28, 1880, married John Charles Hall April 16, 1904, who was born Feb. 13, 1868. Their children are:

Frances Hereford. Born Feb. 15, 1905.

Elizabeth Clarkson. Born Dec. 10, 1908, died Dec. 15, 1908.

Lisbeth Lovell. Born May 4, 1911.

(c) Lisbeth Clarkson. Born Jun. 20, 1886, married Marshall Philip Garrison, Oct. 18, 1910, who was born Feb. 1, 1881. Their children are:

Frances Lovell. Born Dec. 30, 1911.

Helen Wood. Born June 19, 1914.

(d) James Joseph. Born July 20, 1886. Married Dorothy Graham. born April 29, 1893, daughter of Robert Gilmer and Mary Burkett Graham, of Graham, Texas, October 26, 1915.

(8) James W. Born April 6, 1861. Married Ellen Noyes June 10, 1891, who was born Sept. 19, 1866. Their children are:

(a) Caroline. Born June 3, 1892.

(b) James Wood. Born Feb. 27, 1896.

(c) Henry Noyes. Born Sept. 19, 1899.

(9) David J. W. Born Sept. 4, 1864, married Cora Savage Nov. 11, 1902, who was born Jan. 15, 1865. Their only child:

William Ohley. Born Aug. 26, 1905.

(10) Henry Bradford. Born Feb. 14, 1868, married Mary Louise Laidley Dec. 28, 1898, who was born April 10, 1868. No children.

D. J. W. CLARKSON.

David J. W. Clarkson's family came from Virginia, where it had been for generations prominent, some years prior to the war of 1861-65, to the Kanawha Valley. He and his brother, John N. were early identified with Kanawha's then chief industry, salt making, which attracted attention from all over the United States, and which alike attracted to its employment men of the greatest business capacity. The county records of Kanawha by their recitals attest some of the many enterprises and large dealings of the great Kanawha Salt Company. With a genial, kindly nature D. J. W. Clarkson combined great executive ability, and at one time was an important factor in the life and business of this then already rich and prosperous Kanawha Valley. Popular and fair dealing with all men he enjoyed the confidence of valued friends, among, not only the business circles, but among all classes.

CHILDREN OF JOEL S. AND FANNY QUARRIER.

(1) Pidgie M. Born April 25, 1857, married Harry D. Shrewsbury Oct. 29, 1885 who died August 28, 1894. She died June 3, 1908. Their children:

(a) Frances Cabell. Born Aug. 11, 1886, married J. Harwood Graves June, 1911: Issue, James Harwood Graves, Jr., born May 22nd, 1915.

(b) Hermann Douglass. Born Dec. 31, 1888. Died in Colorado April 21st, 1916.

(c) Talbott Quarrier. Born Nov. 8, 1890.

(d) Kenneth Oldham. Born July 26, 1892.

(2) Henriann C. Born April 30, 1859, married Charles C. Naret Oct. 16, 1879. Their children are:

(a) Joel Quarrier. Born June 29, 1880, who married Vera de Vare in Denver Col., the — day of, 19—, and his twin

(b) Louise Baer. Born June 29, 1880, died June 29, 1880.

(c) Charlotte Baer. Born May 9, 1882, married Edward Hopkins Emerson Feb. 18, 1902. Their children are:

Henriann Quarrier. Born June 30, 1904.

Edward H., Jr. Born June 3, 1905.

Charlotte Converse. Born May 23, 1907.

(3) Josephine M. Born Apr. 2, 1861, married J. R. S. Sterrett Mar. 1, 1891, who was born March 1, 1851, and died June 15, 1914. Their children are:

(a) Daphne Theodore. Born Dec. 7, 1893, married Richard Greenwood March 31, 1915, who was born 1892.

(b) Anassa Eugenie. Born Oct. 5, 1895.

(c) Merika Quarrier. Born June 2, 1899.

(d) Phoebe Cabell. Born Sept. 23, 1903.

(4) Joel S. Jr. Born Mar. 28, 1869, and died the — day of May, 1899.

(5) Richard Laidley. Born Apr. 7, 1873, and died July 26, 1874.

(6) Caroline Wood. Born April 11, 1877, and died Apr. 14, 1877.

JOEL S. QUARRIER.

He was for many years a deputy under his father Alexander W. Quarrier, so many years before and during the war of 1861-65 the popular and much beloved County Clerk of Kanawha. In 1872 he was elected County Clerk and for many years filled that office with such a thorough knowledge of its records and of the affairs of the people of Kanawha as, perhaps, never before or since possessed by any other man.

After his term of office had expired he still spent much of his time in and about that office where he had devoted his young manhood and riper years so diligently and so satisfactorily. No man, perhaps,

ever had more friends in Charleston or among the people generally than he. In his day he knew almost every man, woman and child in Kanawha and was the friend and counselor of all who came to him for counsel or information, and seldom accepting any compensation whatever.

He, with his family, went South at the beginning of the War and remained until its close in East Virginia, and was in the Confederate Army service. No more popular man among all classes ever lived in Kanawha.

DESCENDANTS OF SOME OF THE CHILDREN, OF ALEXANDER QUARRIER. QUARRIER.

Betsey Dannenberry Quarrier, born Sept. 20, 1797, died Aug. 15, 1881; married March 27, 1816, Aaron Whitteker, born Feb. 29, 1790, died Feb. 26, 1882.

Of their children Lydia Augusta, born Aug. 14, 1841, died January 16, 1895; married October 9, 1862, Richard Q. Laidley, born June 2, 1836, who died Feb. 12, 1873. Their children were:

(1) Dorcas Blaine, born Nov. 13, 1865, married June 8, 1886, Joel Ruffner, born April 23, 1859. He died Nov. 1, 1917. Their children:

Diana Laidley, born June 13, 1889; married October 9, 1912, Edward Tiemeyer, born Aug. 6, 1886. Diana's children are Lydia Louise Tiemeyer, born Aug. 15, 1913, and Dorcas Laidley, born July 18, 1915. Lydia Fontaine, born Sept. 15, 1891, married Oct. 18, 1916, Donaldson Baxter Earwood, born Oct. 19, 1888. Richard Laidley, born Sept. 30, 1893. David Lewis, born May 26, 1896. Percy Laidley, born July 7, 1899. Dorcas Lyle, born Sept. 2nd, 1901, and Margaret Keith, born May 18, 1909.

(2) Percy W. Laidley, born March 10, 1868, married March 20, 1890, Mary D. Winkler, born Aug. 14, 1867. He died Aug. 14, 1895. (For their children see Winkler Branch of Dickinson Family.)

Lydia Whitteker's second marriage was Oct. 7, 1879, to Major Peter Fontaine, born April 20, 1840, died Sept. 23, 1908. Their children were: James Morris, born Sept. 17, 1880. Betsy Q. born Sept. 4, 1882, died Sept. 16, 1882 and Keith Niles, born April 18, 1884, married Dec. 15th, 1909, George S. Couch, born July 31st, 1880.

Another daughter of Aaron and Betsy Whitteker was Elizabeth M. born Oct. 10, 1818, died Jan. 26, 1868, married Aug. 1, 1836, John E. Norvell, who died 1850. Of their children, besides Gaston, who married Ruth Smithers (see Shrewsbury Family) is Annie War-

wick Norvell, born Oct. 29, 1844; married Oct 8, 1862 Major Noyes Rand, born April 23, 1840, died March 19, 1911. Their children:

(1) Ellen N. Born March 15, 1864; married Oct. 25, 1883, Beverly G. Thomas, born Oct. 16, 1861. died Jan. 22, 1908. Their children: Helen, born Nov. 19, 1884. married Boswell King. Beverly Rand, born Sept. 21, 1886, died June 4, 1898. Noyes Rand, born April 29, 1888.

(2) Florrie Rand, born Sept. 29, 1866, married Jan. 6, 1887, E. Curtis Dawley, born June 11, 1863. Their children: Curtis R., born Dec. 2, 1889, married March 14, 1916. Sarah Smith, born January 25, 1893, and Noyes Rand Dawley, born June 10, 1893.

(3) Maud Rand, born January 29, 1869, married June 1893, Charles F. Slosson. Their children: Charles F., Jr., Norvell Rand and Judd Rand.

(4) William J. Rand, born Sept. 2, 1872, married June, 1893, Jessie Pomeroy. Their children: (1) Clarence Pomeroy, married Geraldine Merchant. (2) Herbert Noyes. (3) Alice. (4) Annie, and (5) Billie, who died April 16, 1912.

(5) Gaston Norvell Rand, born Dec. 14, 1877, died June 27, 1912, married Baby Graves Means Feb. 15, 1909.

Another daughter of Alexander Quarrier, Harriet B. Quarrier, born June 3, 1787, died April 5, 1875, married March 15, 1806,

James G. Laidley, born July 20, 1781, died Sept. 5, 1821. Of their children, Alexander T. Laidley, born April 14, 1807, died May 26th, 1895, married Sept. 8, 1835, Dorcas S. Blaine, born Oct. 5, 1816, died May 13, 1838. Their only child, Richard Q., born June 2, 1836, died Feb. 12, 1873. Married Lydia Whitteker whose family see: Alexander T. Laidley's second wife was Dulce R. McFarland; born Dec. 10, 1824; married July 5, 1846; died May 3, 1910, no issue.

JAMES MADISON LAIDLEY.

Son of James G. and Harriet B. Laidley, born January 9, 1809, married Aug. 14, 1840, Anna M. Beuhring, born June 1, 1821. [Their children are fully named in A. T. Laidley's book]. Of these George Summers Laidley, born March 13, 1855; married Cora P. Bradford, Sept. 30, 1880; born March 14, 1856. Their four children. (a) George B., born June 3rd, 1882; (b) Lilian W., born January 20, 1886; married April 17, 1912, W. J. Buck; (c) William D., born March 10th, 1891, married, 1911, Harriet Tamplin. Their

children are Lillian B., born . . . , 1912; Mary E., born March 1, 1915, and William D., Born June —, 1917. (d) Bradford B., born January 15, 1893; married August 16, 1917, Mary W. Rogers, born June 14, 1896.

James Madison Laidley was one of the most enterprising men of his day; a good lawyer, interested in every public improvement, none of which ever lacked his remarkable energy and initiative. He organized the long time useful Merchants Bank, was active in the salt making and at one time enjoyed a large practice and much wealth.

William Burns Quarrier, son of Alexander and Sally Burns Quarrier, born in Richmond, April 17, 1799; married Aug. 23, 1838. Mary A. L. Hudson who was born in Kanawha May 18, 1816. He died in Wheeling, West Virginia, April 1, 1862. Their children:

(1) Alexander Clark, born Oct. 16, 1839; died in New York.

(2) Martha Jessie, born April 13th, 1841; married August 21, 1860, Wm. G. Fullerton, who was born Dec. 30, 1827, and died May 20, 1887. Their descendants:

Eleanor Davidson Fullerton, born July 4, 1862. William Quarrier Fullerton, born June 30, 1864; died June 27, 1899. Mary Quarrier Fullerton, born Sept. 29, 1866; died April 13, 1901. Blanche Quarrier Fullerton, born October 21, 1869; died Dec. 30, 1906. Caroline Quarrier Fullerton, born Oct. 25, 1873. Eleanor D. married June 27, 1894, Horace Allen, who was born Oct. 8, 1861. Their child, Horace Allen, Jr., was born Aug. 26, 1902. Mary Q. married June 27, 1894. Dr. John Knox Morris, who was born April 29, 1861; their child, John Knox, Jr., was born July 18, 1897.

(3) William Hudson Quarrier, born Dec. 21, 1842, died July 24, 1861.

(4) Mary Roberts Quarrier, born Oct. 29, 1844; married April 13, 1871, Henry C. Gans, who was born Aug. 5, 1844, and died June 5, 1890. Their descendants are:

William Calhoun Gans, born March 23, 1872, married Mrs. Anne Witherspoon May —, 1915: No issue. Mary Thornton Gans, born Dec. 15, 1874. Henry Calhoun Gans, born Nov. 20, 1878; married Brownie Adair, June 19, 1912. Their one child, Mary Quarrier Gans, born Feb. 28, 1913. Hudson Quarrier Gans, born May 15, 1877, died Feb. 27, 1878. Hullihen Quarrier Gans, born Oct. 4, 1882, unmarried.

(5) James Baker Quarrier, born January 19, 1846.

(6) Hullihen Quarrier, born Nov. 19, 1847; married Oct. 16, 1867,

Mary Delaplain, born March 25, 1848, who died Feb. 11, 1882. No. issue.

His second wife is Annie Grayson Hogg, married June 6, 1888. She was born Sept. 4th, 1861.

Their children are Charles Hogg, born Dec. 14, 1892, and Hulihan Dewey, born June 22nd, 1895.

(7) Archibald Monroe Quarrier, born Nov. 24, 1849, died Nov. 25, 1849.

(8) Blanche Monroe Quarrier, born Nov. 4, 1850; married Oct. 7, 1873, to T. C. Moffat, born May 5th, 1848.

Their descendants: Archie Quarrier Moffat, born Feb. 11th, 1875; married Nov. 12, 1902, Susan M. Caldwell, born Dec. 13, 1873. Mary Hudson Moffat, born Nov. 14, 1876, married Sept. 27, 1898. John Waddell Storer, born April 20, 1873. Their children: Blanche Quarrier Storer, born Aug. 22nd, 1899. John Waddell Storer, Jr., born Nov. 11, 1900. Elsie Lee Storer, born No. 1, 1902.

Blanche Quarrier Moffat, born April 3, 1879, married June 5, 1902 Harry Clark Hazlett, born June 21st, 1878. Their children: Howard Hazlett II, born Sept. 14, 1903. Blanche Quarrier Hazlett, born March 11, 1905. Archie Moffat Hazlett, born Nov. 29, 1909.

Jessie Thornton Moffat, born Nov. 28, 1881; married Jesse Aaron Bloch, Oct. 25, 1905, who was born Nov. 2, 1879. Their children: Thomas Moffat Bloch, born Feb. 13, 1907. Bertha Bloch born May 22nd, 1908.

(9) Cyrus Dickinson Quarrier, born Aug. 9, 1853, died January 7, 1881.

(10) Thornton Quarrier, born April 3, 1856, died July 3, 1858.

(11) Fannie Lucile Quarrier, born Oct. 23, 1858; married Oct. 7, 1885 Robert W. Morrow, born May 30, 1856. Their children: Thornton Q. Morrow, born Nov. 5, 1886, married June 10, 1916, Pauline M. Martin, born Aug. 28, 1892. Mary E. Morrow born Nov. 22, 1887; died April 5, 1908.

Archibald A. McR. Quarrier (Son of Alexander and Sally Burns Quarier), born in Richmond, Virginia, March 26, 1808; married Feb. 4, 1836, Mary Henry Fitzhugh, born May 3, 1815. Their children:

(1) Henrietta A. Quarrier, born Dec. 25, 1837; married Sept. 8, 1864, C. Brockenbrough, born May 5, 1836, now deceased. Their children: Archie Q. Brockenbrough, born Jan. 4, 1866; married Aug. 9, 1909, Frances Britton, born Aug. 24, 1878. Their children:

Henrietta Quarrier, born May 29, 1910. Frances B. born Dec. 5, 1913. May F. Brockenbrough, born June 1, 1868; married Oct. 19, 1899, George Robert Evans. Children: Brockenbrough, born July 15, 1901, and May Fitzhugh Brockenbrough Evans, born March 8, 1903.

(2) Cushman Quarrier, born May 7, 1839; married April 28, 1874, Fannie B. Baker who is now deceased. Their daughter, Georgie Douglas Quarrier, born Aug. 14, 1875, married in Paris, France, June 7, 1905, George Stanley Saint Armand. No issue.

(3) Archibald Monroe Quarrier, born Aug. 22, 1841; married Dec. 5, 1871, Ella Belknap, born July 15, 1848, both now deceased; she dying May 21, 1888, and he ————. Their children: (1) Cushman Quarrier, Jr., born Sept. 16, 1872; (2) Archie B. Quarrier, born Nov. 27, 1873; married Oct. 23, 1902, Frances Price Thompson, born Nov. 8, 1879. Their children: Archie Monroe, born Aug. 23, 1903; Sidney Sayre, born Nov. 5, 1906. Fitzhugh, born Nov. 24, 1912. (3) Mattie Bell Quarrier, born Sept. 10, 1876, died April 16, 1905.

Helen Starke Quarrier, (daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth Dannenberg Quarrier) born in Richmond, Virginia, Sept. 27, 1793, died Oct. 8, 1876; married Oct. 17, 1812, Dr. John Eoff, born Oct. 2d, 1788, died January 28, 1859. Of the several children Helen Corinne Eoff, born Nov. 27, 1830, married Sept. 20, 1855, John P. Gilchrist, born March 6, 1830. Their children:

(1) Margaret Juliet Gilchrist, born June 16, 1856, married ——— William D. McCoy, born June 14, 1853, of their children Helen Elizabeth McCoy, born March, 1878, married June 15, 1898, Thomas J. Danner, born Dec. 5, 1867. Their children: Thomas J. born Nov. 1, 1901. William McCoy, born July 20, 1906. Margaret Wilson, born May 4, 1908, and Helen Frances, born May 13, 1910. Bertha Williams McCoy born Aug. 24, 1881, married Nov. 21, 1908 Frank W. Myler, born Jun. 10, 1875, and their one child is Dorothy Anne Myler, born Dec. 29, 1914.

(2) John Eoff Gilchrist, born June 9, 1858, died May 15, 1884.

(3) Caroline Tallant Gilchrist, born Nov. 21, 1861, married Sept. 4, 1889, Albert P. Tallman, born Feb. 27, 1844, died May 15, 1904. Their daughter Helen was born March 19, 1899.

(4) Minnie Eoff Gilchrist, born Feb. 21, 1864; married Sept. 11, 1912, Wilbur H. Tallman, born July 30, 1840; died July 22, 1914.

(5) Charles Eoff Gilchrist, born May 17, 1866, died Sept. 19, 1868.

(6) Henry Dodson Gilchrist, born March 23, 1870; married Feb. 23, 1901, Sara McCann. Their children; Eleanor, born Nov. 5, 1903, and Caroline T., born Sept. 29, 1907.

(7) Robert Alexander Gilchrist, born June 5, 1873; married Nov. 26, 1903, Virginia Harrison. One child, Henrietta Francis, born June 17, 1906.

A son of Dr. John Eoff and Helen S. Quarrier, Beverly M., born Dec. 13, 1822, married Aug. 5, 1845, Harriet Laidley Woods, born Oct. 29, 1821. Their daughter, Josephine McCabe Eoff, born April 29, 1858, married April 28, 1881, Friend Cresap Cox, born August 15th, 1852. Their children are (1) Roberta May Cox, born May 23rd, 1886, married Nov. 9th, 1910, Frank Hurst Weaver, and their children are Frank Hurst, born July 14, 1912, and Jane Cresap, born March 5, 1914. (2) Cresap Brent Cox, born July 6, 1888, and (3) Josephine Ruth Cox, born Aug. 28, 1896.

Margaret Alexander Quarrier (daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth Dannenberry Quarrier, born Oct. 3, 1791; married first James Lynch and he dying in 1812 she married Oct. 15, 1818, Robert Caldwell Woods, born March 18, 1796, who died Oct. 31, 1851. Of their children Emily L. Woods born July 3, 1819, married June 14, 1841, Thomas G. Black, born March 29, 1807. Of their children: Minnie L. Black, born Dec. 23, 1854; married January 17, 1883 Joseph S. Gibbs, born Dec. 14, 1846. Their children: Edith M., born Oct. 23, 1883; married Oct. 18, 1906 Charles N. Tull, and J. S. Gibbs, Jr., born Dec. 15, 1885; married Oct. 7, 1909, Katherine E. Stone, born Dec. 28, 1887, and their children are J. S. Gibbs 3rd, born Oct. 20th, 1910, Elizabeth Stone, born Aug. 21, 1912, and Edith Margaretta, born Feb. 21, 1916.

Ida L. Black, born July 16, 1851; died June 4, 1904.

May C. Black, born Feb. 25, 1863; married Nov. 3, 1886, Alonzo F. Wilmoth, born July 4, 1854. Their children: Emily J., born January 3, 1888. Russel W., born June 26, 1891. Edith L., born March 31, 1898, and Francis M., born June 29, 1901.

Henry Tallant Black, born Feb. 25, 1857; married June 7, 1883, Julia M. Purvis, born March 29, 1863. One child, Hal Emilie, born March 8, 1886; married June 7, 1910, Clark How Edwards, second son of William J. and Helen Edwards. Their two sons, Jackson, born March 2, 1912, and Clark How II, born May 16, 1915.

Margaretta Caldwell Woods (sister of Mrs. Emily Black), born Jan. 22, 1837; married Sept. 6, 1859, Robert A. McCabe, born Sept. 30, 1837. Their children: Belle Woods McCabe, born March 28,

1862, married William Bates Woods June 27, 1898, who was born ——— in Wheeling.

Meggie Josephine McCabe, born Oct. 24, 1865; married June 1, 1891, Wylie Irvin. Issue Robert Clarke born June 9, 1895. Margaret Rebecca; born May 1, 1898, and William, born Oct. 23, 1901. Harriet Alice McCabe, born January 19, 1868, married Dec. 10, 1912, Edwin Mason Pilcher, of Richmond, Virginia, now deceased. Robert A. McCabe, Jr., born Sept. 10, 1871; married Nov. 25, 1916, Katherine Virginia Johns, of Kansas City, Mo.

Fanny B. Quarrier, daughter of Alexander and Sally Burns Quarrier, born in Richmond, Virginia, June 24, 1810; married Feb. 7, 1828, Joel Shrewsbury, Jr., Oct. 3, 1779. Their children:

(1) Henry Clay, born Feb. 2nd, 1831; died June 27, 1832.

(2) Virginia Q. born Sept. 25, 1833; died May 2, 1849.

(3) Bettie Monroe Shrewsbury; born March 18, 1835, died Sept. 10, 1883, married Sept. 18, 1855.

Edward F. de Selding; born August 10, 1828; who died ———. Their children:

(1) Herman de Selding, born Oct. 29, 1856; married April 30, 1885, Anna Josephine Clark, born Sept. 15, 1856, and their issue were Fredick M., born June 22, 1887, and Edward F., born April 10, 1891.

(2) Joel S. de Selding; born Oct. 7, 1859; married Oct. 20, 1886, Anna Stryker Cole, born, Nov. 20, 1863. Their children; all living are: Elizabeth, born June 12, 1888, and married Oct. 8, 1910, Henry Mason Day; born Dec. 23, 1886. Katherine C. de Selding, born Nov. 15, 1889. Agnes de Selding born May 1, 1896, and Josephine de Selding, born Nov. 20, 1900.

(3) Julia S. de Selding, born Aug. 5, 1861, died Feb. 13, 1864.

(4) Henry Clay Shrewsbury, born Feb. 8, 1831; died June 27, 1832.

(5) Juliet R. Shrewsbury, born Nov. 28, 1838; died July 15, 1858.

(6) Sallie B. Shrewsbury, born Aug. 11, 1841, married Nov. 7, 1870, Benjamin F. Neal, born Feb. 10, 1838; died in 1882.

Their children.

(1) Fannie Shrewsbury, born Sept. 27, 1871; married Oct. 4, 1893, Francis Pierpont Moats, born July 2, 1869. Their children Mary Neal, born Feb. 2, 1895, and died Sept. 24, 1896; Edward Burns, born Sept. 22, 1896; died Sept. 22, 1896; Francis Pierpont, born Dec. 12, 1897; Eleanor, born July 11, 1901, died Dec. 10, 1912.

Ben, born July 20, 1904. Wellington Vrooman, born January 15, 1907, died Aug. 27, 1910. Neal, born April 20, 1912.

(2) Benjamin Tomlinson Neal, born Dec. 2, 1873; married June 21, 1905, Mabelle Armstrong, born March 26, 1880. Their children: Clifford Beeson, born March 8, 1908, and Emily Armstrong, born July 4, 1911.

(3) Edward Burns Neal, born Dec. 11, 1875; married Nov. 18, 1905, Josephine Elizabeth Kellar, born Dec. 14, 1876.

(4) Wellington Vrooman Neal, born Oct. 25, 1878; married October —, 1910, Frances J. Knott, born Oct. 30, —, El Paso, Texas.

(7) Mary Gustavus Shrewsbury, born Sept. 15, 1843; died Sept. 5, 1845.

(8) Charles Monroe Shrewsbury, born Feb. 25, 1846; died Dec. 9th, 1908, married June 8, 1871, Annie Stoutenbrough; born Nov. 3, 1850, and died March 22, 1882. Their children:

(1) Joel A. Shrewsbury, born Feb. 25, 1874; married April 1898, Harriet M. Patterson, who died December, 1914; One child—Dorothy Quarrier, born Oct. 2, 1901.

(2) Carrie Shrewsbury, born July 16, 1872.

(3) Henrietta C. born May 30, 1876; married Aug. 12, 1914, Eugene Limerdorfer. One child: Eugenia, born Dec. 8th, 1916.

(4) Monroe Quarrier, born Dec. 12, 1876.

(5) Richard H., born Feb. 5, 1880.

(6) Frank Burns, born April 19, 1885; died Sept. 23, 1885.

(9) James Meline Shrewsbury, born Nov. 27, 1848; married Oct. 29, 1872, Grace M. Grant, died March 22, 1882. Their children: James Meline, Jr., born Aug. 24, 1873. Amy Hylton; born March 14, 1875; married Oct. 26, 1904, Henry Dugan, born Aug. 8, 1877. One child—Arthur Butler, born Sept. 9, 1910.

Of "Aunt Virginia's" family—Their only child was Sallie V. Snodgrass; born Sept. 20, 1848; married Nov. 8, 1865, to Edward W. Wilcox, born Dec. 1840, and died Jan. 21, 1881. She died May 12, 1911. Their children Louis W. born July 1, 1869; died July 25, 1871. Edward W. born March 29, 1872, died July 29, 1899. John Fryatt, born Sept. 3, 1873; died Sept. 4, 1874, and Burns, born Sept. 27, 1876, and died Aug. 19, 1877. Thus "Aunt Virginia's" line has become extinct.

THE SHREWSBURY AND DICKINSON-DICKENSON FAMILIES.
NOTE.

As in the case of the Miller-Quarrier families, I cannot hope in fullest detail to follow up every one of the many collateral branches of these two families, now so multiplied, but must leave to members of each branch thereof, whose sands of life have not run so long as mine, this filial and devoted task. It is, however, with an affectionate interest that I have gone as far as I have into *all* of these relationships. The results of my labor, though quite full, are hoped to prove a basis for some of the younger kindred, who should by all means seek to preserve a more minute record of their own branches. My great difficulty has been, as was to some extent the case as to the Miller-Quarrier branches that there was no book or sketch by any one to use as a basis or to aid me that I ever heard of and that all the old people who could have accurately enlightened me have passed away, and I was compelled to collect it with patient toil piecemeal from records in Virginia and Kanawha, and elsewhere, from much correspondence (more or less contradictory,) and from old cemeteries, family bibles, etc.; and, while there may be, and naturally so, some inaccuracies, still, in the main my sketches are materially reliable and correct. As will be noted, the Shrewsbury and Dickinson families had for generations intermarried, and cousinship in every generation, seems to have been an irresistibly alluring attraction rather than impediment, to marriage, and today their intermingled descendants are scattered in Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, Alabama, New York, Florida, Texas, Tennessee, Kansas, Idaho, California and other States.

I am informed, too, that about ten miles below Massey on the Sassafras river, Kent County, Maryland, there is a section known as "The Shrewsbury Manor" and that the little church (Episcopal), very ancient and formerly maintained by the Shrewsbury family, is still called "The Shrewsbury Church." The Dickinson family is equally scattered, if not more so, for which see "Dickinson-Dickenson family" herein. The Shrewsburies and Dickinsons have always been numerous and religious families, not omitting the Biblical injunction to their somewhat remote ancestor, Noah, "Be fruitful, and multiply and replenish the earth."

THE SHREWSBURY FAMILY.

Is an old English family dating back for centuries, and this

branch of the family emigrated from England early to the colonies, especially to New Jersey, whose records show it; a river and a district there being named for the family; but the earliest *reliable* records of this branch in Virginia found by me personally were in Bedford County, Virginia. In Hotten's "List of Emigrants to America 1600-1700," published by J. W. Boreton, 706 Broadway, New York, in 1880, are the names of Ann Shrewsbury, John Shrewsbury and William Shrewsbury. So the family was in America long before the year 1700. In 1755 and 1765 there were deeds in Bedford, Virginia, to Jeremiah Shrewsbury and in 1769 one from George Walton—who I am satisfied was the signer of the Declaration of Independence and who then owned lands in Bedford—conveying a tract to Samuel Shrewsbury on Beaver Dam Creek and in 1770 Samuel conveyed it to his sons Ruel and Nathan. The earliest direct ancestor of whom I found reliable record was this Samuel, who came from England to New Jersey and later to Virginia. A John Shrewsbury was a Justice in Bedford in 1796-9. Another John Shrewsbury, with wife and child and one slave arrived prior to 1796 at St. Michaels in the Barbadoes—West Indies. The city and famous Cathedral in England named for the family indicate its antiquity and prominence. The Shrewsbury name is by no means a common one in America, but is one of the most ancient and oft met with in "merrie old England." From the old family bible in possession of some of the Shrewsbury family, still living at the old home place, which homestead for more than a century has been in possession of the family, in Bedford County, Virginia, about twelve miles from Bedford City, much of the following is taken.

Samuel Shrewsbury, I feel quite sure from various records, was a son of Rev'd Nathaniel Shrewsbury, who had one other son named John. Samuel married Elizabeth Dabney of Bedford Co., Virginia. The Dabney family sprang from the old Huguenot family D'Aubigne and the Dabney names and the Winston seem to have been perpetuated in the Shrewsbury line.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL AND ELIZABETH ("BETSY") DABNEY SHREWSBURY.

- (1) Elizabeth, November 8, 1791, married Benjamin Turner.
- (2) Dabney, the eldest son, married "Betsey" Sinclair, daughter of Isaac Sinclair, now spelled St. Clair, Oct. 13th, 1786. He died in 1803, and had served all through the Revolution; his widow married _____ Parrish, of Botetourt Co., Virginia.

CHILDREN OF DABNEY AND "BETSY" SINCLAIR SHREWSBURY.

(1) Nathan, when a small boy was thrown from his horse and killed.

(2) Nancy—(3) Rhoda—married Jack Brickly; (4) Elizabeth or "Betsy" married ——— Woods; (5) Samuel; (6) Gabriel.

(7) John C., born March 4, 1800, married February 27, 1828, Betsy Ann Farley, daughter of William Farley, son of Ned Farley and wife Elizabeth Fourquaran and died January 19, 1878, and Betsy Ann S. died February 6, 1899; (8) Dabney born August 1, 1830, married Margaret Fultz and died January 1903.

(9) Columbus ("Lum") born June 5, 1832, married Dec. 28, 1859, Cynthia Ann Jarrett, born Sept. 29, 1838, daughter of Isaac and Mary Ann Graham Jarrett; he died Sept. 4, 1902, and his wife died Feb. 8, 1890. Their children were:

(1) Fanny Elizabeth, born October 14th, 1860. (2) Infant son ———, born December 23rd, died December 24th, 1863.

(3) John Harry, born August 13th, 1865, married Mrs. Murl Kennedy Hurne May 10th, 1894; one child; Harry Willis, born August 13th, 1899, and died April 5th, 1911.

Hatty Columbus, born March 4th, 1867, married Byron C. Barber September 29th, 1896. Two children; Columbus Shannon, born December 4th, 1897; Hatty Kathrynna, born September 5th, 1900; and died August 12th, 1902.

George Hutson, born July 23rd, 1871, married Caroline H. Seiker July 30th, 1895. He died June 3rd, 1916, in Charleston. One child; Ruth Henrietta, born June 1st, 1896. Married July 24th, 1916, Ira Simms.

Lucy Helen, born August 26th, 187—.

Herman Jarrett, born May 24th, 1882, married Mary Parsons October 16th, 1906. No children; died May 16th, 1914.

(3) Nathan, son of Samuel and "Betsy" Shrewsbury, born Feb. 4, 1774, died Sept. 2, 1834; married Dec. 9th (some claim it was Dec. 14th) 1806, Nancy Hancock, who was the daughter of Edward and Jane Hancock and born June 13, 1785, and died Oct 3, 1875.

Note—The following data were given to me as largely taken from old family bible of Edward Shrewsbury which is still in Bedford County, Virginia.

"CHILDREN OF NATHAN AND NANCY HANCOCK SHREWSBURY.

(a) Narcissa H., born January 18th, 1808; died January 23, 1818.

(b) Malinda M., born December 21, 1809; married April 17, 1834, James Rader—died 18—; had two sons.

(c) Jane E. H., born January 11, 1812; died Feb. 20, 1842.

(d) Samuel H., 3rd. born June 19, 1814, twice married; died November 24, 1882, first wife was Martha Crawford and by her had two sons Edward and Robert, lately living in Tennessee; second wife was Julia Crawford—No issue. Both wives were from Kentucky.

(e) Edward H., born May 19, 1817, married Mary ("Polly") Overstreet, February 29th, 1858. Their children were:

(1) Nathan.

(2) Dabney, married 1901 Annie Huddleston and had children: Henry, Joel, Ray and Elizabeth ("Bettie") all living lately in Bedford, Virginia.

(3) Mack B. (4) Bettie. and (5) Thomas.

(f) William H., born April 11, 1821, died July 24, 1888, and had one son, Charles Dabney, by his first wife, Mary Grounds; by his second wife, Mary Cundiff, there was no issue.

(g) Twins, Martha Ann Sophia and Caroline Mary Charlotte, born Oct. 10, 1826. Caroline died December 5, 1830. Martha married A. A. Roy January 27, 1859, and died January 13th, 1897.

(h) Rhoda M., born November 17, 1831; died unmarried February 15, 1902. Rhoda had a twin Sister, Margaret.

OTHER CHILDREN OF SAMUEL AND "BETSY" SHREWSBURY.

(4) Samuel Shrewsbury, Jr., who married Mary ("Polly") Dickinson, daughter of Col. John Dickinson, who was born in 1768. He was born in 1763. (For their descendants see hereinafter.)

(5) John, who married Martha Usher Dickinson (For their descendants see hereinafter. NOTE: These two brothers married sisters.

(6) Reul married Sarah Sinclair (spelled Sinkler in some records and later St. Clair) December 23rd, 1788. He died in 1801.

(7) Simeon—(ancestor of Elizabeth, who was Mrs. Lewis Langley, and of Simeon, Jr., who had a very flourishing pecan plantation near Sherman, Texas).

(8) William, who married Rhoda Pate December 23, 1799, (For their descendants see hereinafter).

(9) Joel, born August 18, 1778, married Sally Dickinson, daughter of Joseph Dickinson, January 27, 1803, in Bedford, Va., and died in Kanawha, W. Va., March 19, 1859. (For their descendants see hereinafter.) (10) Rhoda, married John Buford, of Bedford, Va., December 28, 1786. He served with distinction in the Revolution and also in the War of 1812. His father, a Captain in the Colonial Army, was killed Oct. 10, 1774, at battle of Point Pleasant.

NOTE—All these marriages occurred and were recorded in Bedford, Va., except John's and Samuel's, which were in Augusta (now) Bath County, Virginia.

DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM AND RHODA PATE SHREWSBURY.

William ("Uncle Billy") son of Samuel and Elizabeth Dabney Shrewsbury, married Rhoda Pate Dec. 23, 1799. Had one son John, who was born in 1801 and never married. The only daughter of "Uncle Billy" (also named Rhoda Pate) married her first cousin, February 10, 1823, William Shrewsbury, and they lived on Green River or at Bowling Green, Kentucky. He was born in 1794 and died in Oct. 1882. Their children were:

(1) Mary Elizabeth, married her cousin, William Shrewsbury Van Meter—no issue. Died June 4, 1893. (2) James Thompson, the oldest child, married Ann Mitchell and had five children, Mollie, Fannie, James T. Jr., Mrs. Mattie Haynes and Houston.

(3) Martha ("Patsey") Usher, married Granville Hall—no issue. Died in 1898.

(4) Juliet Craik married N. B. Ashby, died June 22nd, 1895. Their children were William S., Linda, now Mrs. H. A. Vaughan, Henry C., Mary E., Emily E., and Benjamin, all of Russellville, Ky.

(5) Rhoda Pate married Carroll McCown, now deceased—no issue.

(6) Ellen, married John Taylor; their children: Maud, Mattie, Jennie, James and Rhoda.

(7) William D., married May Willhoyt and they have several children.

NOTE—It is said that Samuel Shrewsbury, who married "Polly" Dickinson, was about seventeen years old, when the English Cavalryman, Gen'l Tarleton, rode through Virginia on his famous raid and, though but a boy, he joined the army to oppose Tarleton. He was wounded later at the battle of the Cowpens in South Carolina and there met his future father-in-law, Col. John Dickinson.

The following data are taken from an old family bible:

BIRTHS.

John D. Shrewsbury, born 1786, Nov. 10th.
 Samuel Shrewsbury, Jr., born 1789, March 2nd.
 Martha "Patsy," Shrewsbury born 1791, Dec. 7th.
 William Shrewsbury, born 1794, June 23rd.
 Elizabeth Shrewsbury born 1796, Nov. 6th.
 Joel Shrewsbury born 1798, Oct. 5th.
 Nancy Shrewsbury born 1801, Aug. 4th.
 Charles Lewis Shrewsbury born 1804, Jan. 12th.
 Adam Dickenson Shrewsbury born 1807, Sept. 11th.
 Juliet Shrewsbury, born 1809, July 19.

DEATHS.

Samuel Shrewsbury died 1835, April 1st.
 Polly Shrewsbury died 1853, Feb. 5th.
 Adam Dickenson Shrewsbury died 1808, Aug. 14th.
 Elizabeth Shrewsbury died 1829, June 24th.
 Samuel Shrewsbury, Jr., died 1830, Jan. 17th.
 John D. Shrewsbury died 1845, May 8th.
 Joel Shrewsbury, Jr., died 1849, March 5th.
 William Shrewsbury died 1882, Oct.

[Then follow in this Bible some of the births and deaths of the Craik and Rogers branches for which see these families herein.]

MARRIAGES.

Samuel Shrewsbury and Polly Dickenson married Dec. 1785.
 John D. Shrewsbury and Nancy Morris (no date).
 Jacob Van Meter and Martha Shrewsbury (not dated).
 William Shrewsbury and Rhoda Shrewsbury married Feb. 10th, 1823.
 John Rogers, Jr., and Nancy Shrewsbury married Oct. 30th, 1823.
 Joel Shrewsbury and Frances Quarrier married Feb. 7th, 1828.
 James Craik and Juliet Shrewsbury married Sept. 24th, 1829.
 Charles Lewis Shrewsbury and Eleanor Woodburn married Nov. 13, 1839.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENT OF THE SHREWSBURYS.

The first settlement of this branch of the Shrewsbury family in Virginia reliably traced was made where the flourishing city of

Roanoke now stands with 50,000 or more population. Samuel Shrewsbury acquired a very large tract of land there, but finding it very swampy and full of malaria and dangerous to health, he removed to Bedford County, where the Shrewsburys multiplied and grew in number, wealth and prominence, and today some of the family of Edward H., a son of Nathan Shrewsbury, and others still live at and nearby the old home. Some live on the waters of a creek in Bedford rejoicing in the classical name of "Goose Creek"! Samuel, John and Joel, sons of the elder Samuel, went first from Bedford to that part of Augusta later known as Bath County, Virginia, and became prominent there. Samuel was one of the first "Gentleman Justices" of that County and held other important offices. In 1795 he was commissioned by the Governor as Sheriff and his brother Joel was his deputy. The records show that in May, 1798 all three brothers came on out to Kanawha. John was also commissioned as one of the "Gentleman Justices" of Bath County in 1795. The occasion of the Shrewsbury brothers removing to Kanawha was to look after Col. John Dickinson's (their father-in-law) "bounty" lands which he had received for services in the French and Indian wars. As shown, Samuel had married Mary Perry ("Polly") and John Martha Usher, daughters of this famous Col. John Dickinson, who also then owned large tracts of land in Kentucky, and who was wounded at the battle of Pt. Pleasant, in 1774, and also at the Battle of the Cowpens, South Carolina, and died in Bath County in 1798. (See Dickinson family notes below.) Among the various land grants to Capt. John Dickinson was a tract of 502 acres at and near Campbell's Creek, Kanawha, including the "Big Buffalo Lick" or "Salt Spring," the origin of the great salt industry later in that vicinity.

JOEL SHREWSBURY'S FAMILY.

The following is a copy of the original "marriage bond" of Joel Shrewsbury (formerly required instead of a "license" as now.) The original was by an order entered by Judge Lawrence Campbell of the Bedford Court, who was a personal friend of the writer of these sketches, allowed to be taken from the County Clerk's Office by the writer upon leaving a certified copy thereof. The original is now in the writer's possession.

MARRIAGE BOND.

"Know all men by these Presents, that we Joel Shrewsbury and Joseph Dickerson are held and firmly bound unto John Page, Esq.,

Governor or Chief Magistrate of the State of Virginia in the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, to the true payment of which to the said Governor or to his successors for the use of the Commonwealth aforesaid, we bind ourselves and each of us, our and each of our heirs, executors and administrators jointly and severally firmly by these Presents. Sealed with our seals and dated this 28th day of November, 1803. The condition of the above obligation is such that, whereas there is a marriage shortly intended to be had and solemnized between the above bound Joel Shrewsbury and Sally Dickerson, now if there shall be no lawful cause to obstruct the said marriage, then the above obligation to be void, else remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed, &c.

JOEL SHREWSBURY (Seal)

in presence of

JOSEPH DICKINSON (Seal)

Robt. Rhodes.

Note the spelling of the bride's family name in two ways. The Clerk spelled it Dickerson and Joseph spelled it Dickinson.

THE CHILDREN OF JOEL AND SALLY DICKINSON SHREWSBURY.

(1) William Dickinson Shrewsbury born February 18, 1808, died August 29th, 1881, married January 26, 1832, his cousin Martha, daughter of Jacob Darneal; she was born November 9, 1814, and died August 28, 1875. Their children were (a) Sally, born March 2, 1833, married Fayette Lovell, April 29, 1861, who died March 8, 1869. Her second husband, May 1879, was Judge James H. Brown; she died January 27, 1911; (b) Alice born April 6, 1835, married Thomas C. McGrath August 5, 1856; (c) Mary (called "Wiss"), born Feb. 20, 1840, unmarried; (d) William, born August 23, 1837; (e) Joel born November 20, 1838; (f) John S. born July 8, 1841; (g) Jacob D. born January 6, 1843; (h) James Craik born October 10, 1844; (i) Walter born August 28, 1847; (j) Lewis born July 28, 1852; (k) Hugh born June 5, 1854; (l) R. Peel born February 13, 1846, married Llewellyn Norton, died November, 1915; (m) Martha ("Pat") born May 18, 1849, married George Drouillard; (n) Harry D. born 22nd January, 1851, married his cousin Pauline ("Pidgie") Quarrier, daughter of Joel S. and Fanny C. Quarrier and died in 1894. (o) Tompkins, who with Mrs. Drouillard are the only surviving children, born June 8, 1856, married Julia Jones.

(p) Dickinson, — born — died —

Tompkins Shrewsbury, born June 8, 1856, married June 29th, 1882, Julia G. Jones, born August 1, 1863. Their children—(1) Harry Tompkins Shrewsbury, born May 29, 1883, died August 30, 1884.

(2) Wm. D. Shrewsbury, born Sept. 16, 1884, married Oct. 18, 1911, Eva Brown, born August 16, 1887.

(3) Frank Wysor Shrewsbury, born April 5, 1887, married January 30, 1917, Kathrine Maria Holt, born Sept. 24, 1891.

(4) Virginia Lucile Shrewsbury, born June 28, 1889, married June 12, 1912, Henry E. Beach, born March 26, 1875. Their children:

Julia Emmeline Beach, born June 9, 1913.

Henry E. Beach, Jr., born February 3, 1915—died February 3, 1915.

Josephine Dorcas Beach, born March 12, 1916.

(5) Charles W. Shrewsbury, born March 16, 1892, married August 25, 1916; Louise Payne, born August 1, 1893. Their son, Charles W. Shrewsbury, born July 15, 1917.

(6) James Laird Shrewsbury, born May 31, 1894.

(7) Marshall Foree Shrewsbury, born Nov. 16, 1897.

(8) Fred Henderson Shrewsbury, born Sept. 17, 1900.

(2) Sally Lee Shrewsbury, daughter of Joel and Sally, born June 7, 1812, married John D. Lewis; died (not quite 18 years old) May 27th, 1830. Only one child born to this marriage, Joel Lewis, now dead. John D. Lewis afterwards married Ann Dickinson, daughter of William Dickinson, Sr., of Bedford, Va. Their children were:

Charles Cameron, who married "Betty" Wilson, daughter of Nathaniel V. Wilson;

Sally, who married H. Clay Dickinson;

Mary, who married John Quincy Dickinson, brother of H. Clay D., both sons of William Dickinson, Jr.

• John D. Lewis' third wife was Elizabeth ("Betsy") Darneal by whom there were two children, Julia, who married James H. Beale, of Mason Co., W. Va., and William D., who married Virginia Stanley, both of Kanawha. John D. Lewis' fourth wife was Mrs. Sally Spears, of North Carolina. No children by this marriage. [For descendants see separate heading "LEWIS FAMILY"].

(3) Samuel T., born in 1809; died in his 16th year, June 9, 1825.

(4) Elizabeth A. D., born Oct. 1st, 1804, married General Lewis Ruffner November 2, 1826; died January 6, 1843. He died Nov. 19, 1883. For descendants see hereinafter.

(5) Caroline Winston, born in Bedford, Va., Feby. 14th, 1806,

married Alexander W. Quarrier, who was born November 16, 1795; died March 13th, 1879. He died July 26, 1863. For their descendants see sketch of Quarrier family herein and also A. T. Laidley's book, "The Quarrier Family," which is somewhat full in detail, but up to 1890 only.

(6) Julia B., born December 29, 1800, married her cousin, John ("Junior") Shrewsbury, son of John Sr. Her second husband was James Turner. "John Junior" was the son of John and Martha Dickinson Shrewsbury; their children were Joel S., John D., Martha D. and Julian Shrewsbury, and his daughter, Martha, married Dr. Lawrence Washington, who went to Texas to live.

(7) Eliza, born July 1, 1814, married Oct. 13, 1836, Benjamin S. Smithers, son of David and Ruth Smithers, born Sept. 14, 1809, and died January 1, 1881. She died May 15, 1898. Their children: David S., born October 4, 1837, died December 18, 1903; married Emma S. Whittaker January 2, 1866. Samuel T., born February 17, 1839. Sally D., born Sept. 19, 1840, died December 14th, 1898; married R. F. Watson September 9, 1868. He died in 1882. Julia E., born May 28, 1842; married David Dove December 17, 1863 and Frank Donnally January 19, 1870. He died May 14th, 1917. Ruth Ann, born April 20, 1844; married W. Gaston Norvell May 16, 1861, who was born Aug. 13th 1838, and died August 3, 1903.

NOTE—This marriage of cousins again united the Quarrier and Shrewsbury families: the one (Norvell) from "Aunt Betsey" Quarrier Whitteker; the other (Smithers) from the Shrewsbury family.

Their children (1) Eliza S. ("Lida") Norvell born April 6, 1862, married George W. Connell May 16, 1883, who was born August 21st, 1854.

(a) Children: Gaston Norvell Connell, born Aug. 5, 1885 married Maria Hogue April 18, 1911, who was born Oct. 6, 1887, and their child, Margaret Norvell, was born Dec. 3, 1914.

(b) Elizabeth Vincent Connell, born April 21st, 1888; married Malcolm R. Mathews December 24, 1907, who was born December 28, 1885, and their children are James Malcolm, born Oct. 26, 1911, and Robert Norvell, born Feby. 26, 1916.

(c) George W. Connell, Jr., born May 28, 1891.

(d) Catherine Norvell Connell, born April 13, 1899.

(2) John E. Norvell, born Feby. 27. 1864; married Lura L. Moore Oct. 24, 1888, who was born Aug. 2, 1865. Their child, John E., Jr., born Feby — 1902.

(3) William Gaston Norvell, born March 23, 1867, died Aug. 5, 1869.

(4) Elizabeth W. Norvell, born March 23, 1870; died January 5, 1882.

(5) Ruth G. Norvell, born Aug. 13th 1872; married May 28, 1891, E. Shober. Children: Ernest, born April 5, 1892, and Gaston Norvell, born April 6, 1898.

(6) Nellie Q. Norvell, born Aug. 26, 1875, married Frank Payne Nov. 18, 1896, who was born Nov. 30, 1861, and their children are Ruth Kinser, born Feb. 12, 1898; Frank Norvell, born Aug. 16, 1901; Nellie Powell, born April 1, 1904, and Katherine Quarrier, born April 30, 1913.

(7) Hilda S., born Sept. 4, 1882, married John Boggs Edgar Aug. 27, 1903, who died Sept. 6, 1909; their children: John Gaston, born Sept. 29, 1904, and Hilda Norvell, born June 22, 1908; married April 28, 1912, Almon Baker Davis, and their children are Dorothy, born Dec. 1, 1913, and Almon Baker, Jr., born April 4, 1915.

(8) George William Norvell, born Feby. 13, 1885; married Aug. 30, 1911 Mary Josephine Whelan, who was born June 16, 1885. Their children are Martha B., born May 13, 1914, and George W., Jr., born April 30, 1916.

(7a) Caroline Q. Smithers, born April 5, 1847; married John A. Crockett Feby. 22, 1882, who died April 10, 1896. Their children, John B. Crockett, born Feb. 5, 1883, and David B. Crockett, born Dec. 5, 1884; (7b) Benjamin F. Smithers, born May 13, 1849 died January 31, 1864; (7c) Ann E. Smithers, born March 13, 1851, died Sept. 5, 1851; (7d) Joel L. Smithers, born January 29, 1852, died May 15, 1854; (7e) John Parks Smithers, born January 18, 1855, died Feby. 28, 1855.

Only some of the elder Shrewsbury's—mainly Joel's family—were buried in the family graveyard at the old homestead above Charleston, now Quincy or Dickinson P. O. and R. R. station, and recently were removed by some of their kind and reverent kinsmen to the Spring Hill cemetery at Charleston. A new monument and head stones were erected and the original slabs from the old graveyard were carefully preserved, laid in the corner of the lot and are there now. The following inscriptions I found upon these old slabs:

Sacred to the memory of
 Sally Shrewsbury
 (Wife of Joel Shrewsbury, Senior)
 who died the 15th of Feb.
 1842 of a nervous affection,
 under which she suffered 20
 years, in the 66 year of her
 age. "Whom the Lord lov-
 eth He chasteneth."

Sacred to the memory of
 Sallie Lee Lewis
 daughter of Joel and Sally
 Shrewsbury and wife of
 John D. Lewis; departed
 this life May 27, 1830, in
 the 19th year of her age.
 She died regretted by all.
 "Now Lord let thy servant
 depart in peace for mine
 eyes have seen Thy Salvation."

Sacred to the memory of
 Samuel T. Shrewsbury,
 Son of Joel and Sallie
 Shrewsbury. Died June 9,
 1825 in the 16th year of his
 age. "The Lord is my Shep-
 herd, I shall not want. He
 maketh me to lie down in
 green pastures; He leadeth
 me beside the still waters."

Sacred to the memory of
 Elizabeth D. Ruffner
 daughter of Joel and Sally
 Shrewsbury and wife of
 Louis Ruffner, who died
 June 5, 1843, in the 39th
 year of her age of pulmon-
 ary consumption which dis-
 ease she bore with the en-
 tire fortitude and resigna-
 tion of a Christian.

NOTE—There was no slab that I could find to the old grave of Joel Shrewsbury, Sr., but in the new cemetery there was erected a handsome monument to him and his wife with this inscription:

Joel Shrewsbury
Born Aug. 18, 1778
Died March 19th, 1859.

Sally Shrewsbury
Born in 1778
Died February 15, 1842.

There is an apparent discrepancy as to her age between her new monument and the old slab.

JOEL SHREWSBURY'S WILL.

There is before the writer a copy of the will of this ancestor (fifteen printed pages) dated Sept. 11th, 1858, and probated March 22, 1859 in Kanawha, which shows he was a very wealthy man and his ownership in 72 different properties, thousands of acres of valuable coal lands, salt furnaces and much personal property including 101 slaves, who are specifically named and divided among his descendants. Interesting extracts are as follows: "I also own an interest in fourteen other slaves, the children and grandchildren of negro woman Fan, that is, I have individually a bill of Sale of Garrett Christopher for one undivided half part of Fan and her increase, and Dickinson and Shrewsbury have the bill of Sale of John Lacey for one undivided half of Fan and her increase. The negro woman Fan has long since departed this life, leaving the following children and grandchildren, now living and in the possession of Dickinson and Shrewsbury &c." "I give and bequeath my cook, Agnes, and my housemaid, Maria, to my executor hereinafter named with the following instructions: My said servants are in no event to be sold, they and either of them shall have the privilege of living with either of my children that they may see fit, or if they or either of them should prefer so to do, they shall have the privilege of living on such portion of my land as my executor shall designate and shall have a small spot of ground to cultivate. My executor shall exercise a general supervision over said servants, and see that they do not come to want" &c. &c. His grandson, William A. Quarrier, was made executor and it is worthy of note that, though the testator expressly in his will directed that no bond should be asked

of Mr. Quarrier, "and the Court not requiring it and no person interested making application that security be given nor the Court from its own knowledge being of opinion that it ought to be required &c," still Mr. Quarrier gave bond for \$100,000. This will is a masterly document and evinces not only great skill in the draughtsman (W. A. Quarrier) but a striking tenderness of the testator towards his descendants, and his slaves as well, and is itself a commentary upon the ignorance and unjust prejudices of the maligners of slave owners. He named his son, Dickinson, as one of his executors, who declined, preferring Mr. Quarrier to have absolute and sole charge.

THE SHREWSBURY & DICKINSON PARTNERSHIP.

The Shrewsburys and Dickinsons were, as before stated, so intermarried, it is solving a knotty problem at this late date to clearly set forth the relationship even partially, and we even find that as far back as 1816 they were also associated intimately in the mercantile and milling business in Bedford, Virginia, and also in Franklin County, Virginia, the firm being composed of Joel Shrewsbury, William and Pleasant Dickinson, the last named two being sons of Joseph Dickinson, whose daughter Sally married Joel Shrewsbury. Soon after the brothers John, Samuel and Joel Shrewsbury came to Kanawha they became leaders in large business enterprises and later the Dickinsons joined them here, and soon they were again together associated in the great salt furnaces, as they had been in Virginia in other prominent business.

HISTORY OF AN OLD CLOCK, ETC.

Miss Annette Rogers, a Shrewsbury descendant, reminds the writer of this incident deemed by him worthy of recital. When her grandparents, Samuel and "Polly" Shrewsbury, accompanied by his brother John and wife, Martha, crossed the mountain trail from East Virginia to Kanawha on horseback and in wagons, with their Lares and Penates, they encamped there upon some of Col. John Dickinson's land grants in a beautiful walnut grove, where Samuel some time afterwards erected what was then a large stone mansion, which later was embellished with beautiful black walnut wainscoting, etc. It is a sad commentary that this cherished woodwork, around which the famous Henry Clay and other notable guests on their way to Washington were often welcomed, was ruthlessly torn away and used as fuel by soldiers in the uniform of that Union which Clay loved so well! Upon the arrival there of these pioneer brothers, imagine their dismay upon discovering

in unpacking their household goods no clock! Forthwith couriers were sent post haste to Lynchburg, near their beloved old home in Bedford, who returned carrying on horseback the face and works of a large family clock. A cabinet maker happening in the vicinity fashioned a frame of wild cherry, and today that more than a century old time piece rings out its sweet tones of memory and tradition in the home of a descendant, Mrs. Mary Wyatt, Madison, Indiana.

NOTE—It is claimed that the firm of Rogers & Shrewsbury, salt makers, were the first to own a steamboat in the Kanawha, though later they owned very handsome ones plying the Kanawha, the Ohio and Mississippi. 'Tis said that this John Rogers and family, when they removed from Kanawha to Cincinnati, where descendants still live, were taken down the river on a "Keel-boat" laden with their live stock, furniture, slaves etc., "tying up" every night en route, with some "foraging" along the river banks among the kindly farmers.

ANOTHER FAMOUS OLD FAMILY CLOCK.

Dr. Lawrence Augustine Washington, son of Lawrence Augustine Washington, who was the son of Samuel Washington, a full brother of General George Washington, married Martha Shrewsbury, granddaughter of John Sr., and "Patsy" Shrewsbury, of Charleston, Kanawha, and inherited from his father a massive "grandfather's clock." Samuel Washington, of "Harewood," a beautiful Country Seat in Jefferson Co., W. Va., and still owned and occupied by descendants, left his son Lawrence Augustine as the ward of General Washington, and as such he inherited a clock along with other relics of Mt. Vernon, his adopted home. Mrs. Julia Washington Fontaine, daughter of Dr. Lawrence Augustine Washington, inherited from him this clock, the wonderful time piece of the "Father of his Country." Dr. Washington moved to Texas, taking it with him. It finally went into the possession of the Scottish Rite Cathedral at Dallas, Texas, and recently it has been transferred to the Mt. Vernon Association, and is now at Mt. Vernon, Virginia.

THE DICKINSON FAMILY.

The first Dickinson emigrant of whom reliable record is had (according to the exhaustive research of Prof. Wm. Elmore Dickinson formerly of Williamsburg, Virginia, and a Professor lately of W. Va. University and a learned genealogist, who died Nov. 5th, 1915, in Texas, where he had gone in search of health) was Jeremiah Dickinson, from Cleypole, Lincolnshire, England, who came over in the "Margett and

John" in 1620, aged twenty-eight, and this was some months before the much bespoken "Mayflower" landed in America. A Joseph Dickinson, from Cumberland, England, settled in Lancaster Co., Pa., in the year 1725. Two land grants were made to a Jeremiah Dickinson in James City Co., Va., in 1636 and 1638. The records in various counties in Virginia name the family Dickinson and Dickerson and Dickenson (often spelled differently and corrupted into Dickson and even Dixon,) Dykenson, etc., from 1636 down to the present day as holding land grants in Caroline, Hanover, Elizabeth City Counties, and elsewhere in Virginia. The Virginia Land Books show that a "Joseph Dickeson" patented land in Brunswick Co. in 1745; also Joseph H. Dickinson 100 acres Bedford Co. July 2, 1782; also "John Dickerson" in Bedford in 1763; also "Joseph Dickason" in Prince George Co. in 1748 on Wallace's Creek. The name "Joseph" seems to have been handed down from generation to generation. And in 1753 Nathaniel Dickinson's will was recorded in Louisa Co. The fact is, there were so many—and are to this day—all over Virginia, and other states, that it is now well nigh impossible to trace it back with exact correctness in order to show just who are related to whom, but I think all must come from a common stock and parentage, and while the wife of Joel Shrewsbury seems not to be related very nearly to old Col. John Dickinson so far as proven, still, I have now no doubt that, if accurately traced, a common ancestry would be revealed way back in those years of which we can now find only a misty and confused record and knowledge. The records of deeds in King William County, Virginia, one of December 4, 1706, show the Dickerson family as owner of lots at West Point, Va. and in an old town called Delaware. The Legislature of Virginia and nearly every official and other record called this family name "*Dickinson*," but later some descendants insist upon Dickenson as the correct spelling of their branch. See Crozier's "Virginia Colonial Militia," a book of 144 pages as to Col. John Dickinson &c. As already mentioned, there is a County in Virginia named Dickenson, but not for Col. John Dickinson, as many claim. It was formed and named for William J. Dickenson, a member of the Virginia Legislature after the War of 1861-5. In "Hutton's Emigrants," a good book of reference, are some Virginia data perhaps of interest: Peter Dickson living in Elizabeth City Co. in 1623; James Dickinson, in James City in 1623; Jeremiah (who came over in the "Margett & John" ship) in 1620, and Elizabeth Dickinson, same ship, same year; in 1637; Fileamon Dickerson, sent from the Barbadoes Islands to Salem, Mass.; in 1673, Robert Dickin-

son was a member of the Council and Assembly. It is hoped that Fileamon was neither a "witch burner" of Salem nor a New England "slave dealer" as many were!

But with the many intermarriages and intimate associations of the family in all of its connections for generations back, whether a conscious and pardonable pride spelled the name in one way or another, and with the old Virginia custom of tracing and claiming cousinship it seems to me sufficient to set forth, as well as I can, all the connections leaving to each branch the indubitable, if harmless, right to claim a seeming uncertainty as it pleases. I am glad, however, to note that the affection and loyalty which blessed the whole connection in former generations seems still preserved. I learn that Mary ("Polly") Dickenson in a family Bible spelled her name as Dickenson. There is a large family of Dickinsons in Prince Edward and adjoining Counties, Virginia, and also a prominent one (Dickenson) in Russell Co., Virginia; the latter descended from Simon and Katherine Dudley Dickenson, whose son, Charles, died in London in 1653, and his sons, by Rachel Carter, Walter, Henry and John emigrated to Virginia in 1654. A great-great grandson of Henry, son of said Walter, and a very prominent man, J. H. Dickenson, is now living at Hansonville, Va. This family early settled in Russell Co., Va., and some were killed by the Indians. They have a Dickenson Coat of Arms. But so far as my researches go I have been unable, and regretfully so, trace their relationship to our branch. This is but another instance of the multiplied ramifications of the family. In 1883 there was a great family gathering of the Dickinsons of America called to convene at Amherst, Mass., resulting in the publication of a book purporting to give a history of the Dickinson (so spelled) family. Reference was made to the settlers in Virginia and some of their prominent descendants without showing the connection, and it was claimed that the original progenitor was a Hugh de Kenson who lived about 1422 at Leeds, England, and was the grandfather of a John Dickinson, the first to bear the surname Dickinson, a corruption of De Kenson. In 1653 or 1654, as stated, there was a Charles Dickinson whose three sons, Walter, Henry and John all came to Virginia and settled there. One account states that Henry married a Miss Jennings in Louisa or Caroline County "becoming the patriarch of the Virginia Dickinsons and the progenitor of some of the families found in Alabama and other Southern States," to quote from said book. There was a Major Dickinson who fell at Monmouth in the Revolution; Hon. J. M. Dickinson in the President's Cabinet; Hon.

C. C. Dickinson in Congress from Missouri, &c., &c., and John Dickinson, of Talbot County, Maryland, in 1732, statesman and pamphleteer. But there are so many of the name and variations in spelling it, and so many branches all over America, that at this day it is a despairing task to attempt to connect them up in the remote generations long gone. The writer reluctantly gives up tracing more accurately this kinship, which he firmly believes began many, many years long gone. To locate the grave of Moses, for "no man knoweth of his Sepulchre to this day;" to solve the riddle of the Sphinx; to untie the Gordian knot, to guess the name of the man in the "Iron Mask," etc., etc., all seem easy tasks to the writer compared with untangling with perfect accuracy these relationships evidently one family originally and, as "there are no marriages in Heaven", as we are taught, there may be no records even there!

NOTE—I may add that the name—originally spelled in one way only—is found also in a family in Portsmouth, Va., and there in old Trinity Churchyard are the tombs of Thos. B. Dickson, 1783; Wm. Dickson, 1771; Elizabeth "daughter of Major Wm. Dickson," 1791, etc. From old records the name is spelled De Kenson; Dykanson; Dykensonne, Dickson, Dixon, etc., etc., and some even claim it was an old Norman name, de Caen,—and hence his son was de Caen-son, etc., etc. "Interesting if true." Some claim to descend from Lord Gautier de Caen 1066 (!) and Hugh de Kenson, 1475, and Symon (Simon) Dickinson or Dickenson, of Bradley, 1612. I must leave the rescue of this "Golden Fleece" of ancestry from the labyrinth of doubt to some other Jason!

HERALDRY.

The writer has seen several different coats of arms of branches of the Dickinson and Dickenson family—with the motto, "*Esse quam videri*"—which, as already suggested herein, descendants with even moderate linguistic lore can easily translate, "*To be rather than to seem*," certainly a very wise injunction, especially in tracing genealogy, as well as otherwise.

The above referred to coat of arms is claimed and used by the Dickensons of Virginia, as well as by some of the Dickinsons there and descendants in New England and elsewhere.

JOSEPH DICKINSON'S FAMILY.

The varied spelling of this family name sorely tries the patience of investigators, and this fact coupled with the other confusing fact of

intermarrying so frequently with the Shrewsburys, with the Christian names so often repeated renders accurate genealogical research an arduous task. Joseph Dickinson, who was born April 11, 1742, and died Sept. 16, 1818, in Bedford, seems to be the earliest ancestor of one branch of the family of whom we have reliable data. Some of the Dickinsons came to Virginia from England early in the 17th century, and as shown above it must soon have become a very numerous family as the early records in Virginia disclose, and today there are some in very many counties and as stated a county created in 1880 in Virginia is named Dickenson. It may be that the original settlers were all kindred, but scattering, and often spelling the names differently, and multiplying rapidly, traces of original kinship have become perplexing and difficult to prove.

Joseph Dickinson was born in Bedford, Virginia, April 11, 1742, died September 16, 1818, married March 6, 1769, Elizabeth Woolridge, of Richmond, Va., who was born January 11th, 1744, and died November 7, 1818, in Bedford, Virginia. Some claim she was daughter of John Woolridge, a wealthy man of Henrico Co., Virginia, who, by his will dated November 16, 1780, left her much property. Joseph Dickinson by his will left his wife Elizabeth numerous slaves and other property.

July 2, 1782, he received a "land warrant" No. 12796 from Governor Benjamin Harrison, of Virginia, for 100 acres on "Gooch" (Goose) Creek in Bedford County. The name Woolridge on the records of Virginia is often spelled Woodbridge, etc. I could only trace the line of Elizabeth with uncertainty. It is a large family connection in Virginia.

THE WOOLRIDGE & DABNEY FAMILIES.

The first Woolridge came from England about the year 1638. Whether Joseph Dickinson married Elizabeth Woolridge in Eastern Virginia or in Bedford the Bedford records do not disclose. Most probably the former, for her family name is very frequently mentioned in Henrico, Hanover, Louisa, Carolina and other County records, and her husband came from Eastern Virginia to Bedford. The Virginia Historical Magazine and The William & Mary Magazine herein referred to as "V. H. M." & "W. M. M.", make frequent mention of the family and I give some of them with the idea and hope that some descendant younger than the writer may use them in tracing this branch. It will be seen that the Woolridge and Dabney and Dickinson names are often intimately connected upon the records. The

family name is spelled in various ways, as is the case with many families on the Virginia records. "V. H. M."—Vol. 2, Page 212—Ches-terfield County, Virginia, the will of Francis Flournoy, dated January 1, 1795, names her sister Mary Woolridge and son Edward Woolridge; the will was witnessed by Edmund Woolridge and Francis Dickinson. Judith Wormley, a Mr. Nicholson's daughter—married Rev. George Woolridge, of Richmond, rector of Monumental Church, who died a few years ago, a distinguished minister.

"W. M. M." Vol. 8, Page 46—Elizabeth, a daughter of Elizabeth Banks, of Stafford County, Virginia, married a John Woolridge. A daughter of William and Janet Gray Pollock, of Caroline County, married a William Dickinson and his daughter, Margaret, married Wm. Madison—in Northampton County. Wm. H. Ashton married Sarah Dickinson, August 4, 1828, and in the same county a Captain in the Navy, Downman McCarthy, is named, son of Dennis, who married Elizabeth Woolridge. *Note* that the name above suggests Margaret Gray, who married William Dickinson 2nd., of Bedford.

"W. M. M." Vol. 17, page 189, names in William Woolridge's will, November 16, 1726, George, Elizabeth and John Woolridge—"W. M. M." Vol. 11—Page 142, recites that Henry Lewis married Rhoda Wooldrige, December 13, 1828.

"W. M. M."—July 23, 1791, Daniel Woolridge, married Agnes Osborne, and on April 8, 1808, Spencer Woolridge married Martha Walke, etc., etc.

V. H. M. Vol. 2—Page 213 David Flournoy made a deed to Daniel Woolridge—January 1807.

In volume 4 of Virginia Revolutionary Soldiers there is a John Woolridge in Capt. Johnson's Company mentioned, and Margaret Dickinson and Ann Dickinson are also named, whose husband and sons were in The Continental Army from Hanover County.

Among the John Woolridge's children was a daughter named Elizabeth, and a granddaughter also was named Elizabeth, who married Martin. His will was dated November 16, 1780, and he died in July 1783.

The records of Henrico, Prince George, Hanover, Elizabeth City, Rappahannock, Goochland and Albemarle Counties have many records of the Woolridge families, and, like many family names in those days, they are spelled in various ways. Their connections were with the Prices, Winstons, McCartys, etc., prominent families.

One line of the Woldridge family is as follows:

Thomas James Wooldridge was the son of Daniel Spencer Wooldridge, and Minerva Archer Cox.

Daniel Spencer Wooldridge was the son of Spencer Wooldridge and Martha Walke. Spencer Wooldridge died 1837.

Martha Walke, his wife, died 1847.

Spencer Wooldridge was the son of Daniel Wooldridge, and Anne Grant Spencer.

Daniel Wooldridge died 1820.

Anne Grant Wooldridge, his wife, died 1790.

Daniel Wooldridge was the son of Thomas Wooldridge, who died about 1760. (The records do not show whom Daniel Wooldridge married.)

Anne Grant Spencer was born in Petersburg, Va., in 1767. She was the daughter of Richard Spencer and Elizabeth, his wife.

Richard Spencer was a soldier in the Revolutionary Army.

Daniel Wooldridge was also.

Spencer Wooldridge was a Major in the war of 1812.

THE DABNEY CONNECTIONS.

Samuel Shrewsbury (father of Joel, Samuel, John etc.) married Elizabeth Dabney as we have seen. On the Register of St. James Northern Parish W. M. M. Vol. 15—February 22, 1777, one Elizabeth Dabney married Christopher Johnson, both of Hanover, and July 17, 1781, Moses Morris married Elizabeth Branch Wooldridge. This name was originally spelled D'Aubigne and later corrupted into deBonie, deBoney, etc., and finally Dabney.

The first emigrant was Cornelius, who came from Norfolk, England, prior to 1715, and he received many land grants in New Kent, on York River, and elsewhere: the records having many similar grants to the Dabneys, often spelled differently.

Colonel William Dabney, son of George, was born about 1725 and married a Miss Barrett, and among his children was a daughter, Elizabeth, and all through the very many records the name Elizabeth was numerous in these families and the name Dabney was continued in the Shrewsbury family.

The writer notes, too, that Joel Shrewsbury's daughter, Caroline Quarrier's middle name was "Winston." All through the Dabneys there was a family connection with the Winston family and mainly in Hanover County, where one Isaac Winston married Sarah Dabney, and many other such intermarriages in that County. The unsolved

query is what is the connection of the Shrewsburys with the Dabneys and the Dickinsons with the Woolridges? Elizabeth Dabney Shrewsbury and Elizabeth Woolridge Dickinson and the name Gray in the Pollock family and in the Dickinson also are all suggestive. What might a thorough and clear retrospect into a century now gone disclose? The writer, as stated already, makes no claim as an expert Genealogist, for he has devoted only such time and labor as he could spare to collecting such data, stamping what he could as reliable and leaving the uncertain to be made more certain by the younger descendants. The coincidence and similarity of names, marriages etc., are truly interesting, though baffling for the present at least. Why such carelessness in so many families for generations!

CHILDREN OF JOSEPH AND ELIZABETH WOOLDRIDGE DICKINSON.

Their children were: (1) Edna, born September 15, 1770, married October 13, 1793, in Bedford, Va. Archibald Stratton, by Rev. Nathaniel Shrewsbury, and died in Kanawha January 7, 1862. He served in the War of 1812. ("A Book of Strattons", by Hattie A. Stratton); (2) Nancy, born October 29, 1773, married Jeffrey Robinson January 9, 1792; (3) Sally, born September 15, 1776, married Joel Shrewsbury (See notes on Joel Shrewsbury's family herein); (4) William, born January 7th, 1772. Died in 1855 in Kanawha, to which County he removed from Bedford.

William Dickinson, Jr., son of above named William and Folby Candler Dickinson, came to Kanawha a comparatively young man and became one of Kanawha's most prominent and wealthiest citizens, leaving a very large estate. He, to a large degree, founded the great Kanawha Valley Bank and for years was its controlling influence. In his day he was one of the four "Salt Kings of Kanawha," along with John D. Lewis, Joel Shrewsbury and General Lewis Ruffner, and like all of them, owned vast tracts of coal land and other valuable estate.

(5) Pleasant, born April 15, 1785, and died November 7, 1818. William Dickinson was the father of William Dickinson, Jr., and he father of Henry Clay Dickinson, now dead, and John Q. Dickinson, now living, honored and wealthy citizens of Kanawha, who have many prominent and wealthy descendants in Kanawha. The will of Joseph Dickinson, dated April 27, 1818, and probated in Bedford Co. Sept. 28, 1818, Will Book E, page 37, was witnessed by Thomas Goggin, Obediah Tate, James Field and Stephen Goggin and the Executors were his son Pleasant and his sons-in-law, Jeffrey Robinson, Joel Shrewsbury and Archibald Stratton. He was a wealthy

and prominent man in Bedford. In his will he disposed of numerous slaves mainly to his wife, and refers to a partnership consisting of himself, his son Pleasant and Joel Shrewsbury under the firm name of Joel Shrewsbury & Co. The will of his wife, Elizabeth, was dated March 20, 1819, and probated October 25th, 1830. The witnesses were John Pate and James Adams—Although she recites in her will "being weak and low in body and mind," she lived more than eleven (11) years thereafter! The following was copied from the Slabs at the Dickinson Graveyard in Bedford County, Va. "Joseph Dickinson born 11th April, 1742. Died 16th Sept. 1818. Married Elizabeth Wooldridge March 6th, 1769. Elizabeth Woolldridge, born Jany. 11, 1744. Died Nov. 1st, 1818.

CHILDREN.

Edna Stratton, born Sept. 15th, 1770.

William Dickinson, born Jany. 7th, 1772.

Nancy Robertson, born Oct. 27th, 1773.

Sallie Shrewsbury, born Sept. 15th, 1776.

Pleasant Dickinson, born April 15th, 1785.

Wm. Dickinson, father of H. C. and J. Q. Dickinson, with filial reverence, erected these monuments.

This inscription is a model for a monument briefly preserving a family history, and without the oft seen and inapplicable sacred quotations or eulogies for later ignorant generations to sometimes find amusement or derision therein.

WILLIAM, JR., (SON OF WILLIAM AND GRANDSON OF JOSEPH DICKINSON) AND MARGARET GRAY DICKINSON'S FAMILY AND DESCENDANTS.

He was born in Bedford, Va., January 7th, 1798, and married Margaret C. Gray, also of Bedford, daughter of John Gray; she died in 1859. Their children were Henry Clay, John Quincy, Mary, who married John A. E. Winkler, and Jane Steptoe, who married Dr. John A. Cobb. Both of the latter died leaving three daughters. (See below) J. Q. Dickinson was born November 20, 1831, and his wife, Mary Lewis, daughter of John D. Lewis, was born in 1843, both now living in Charleston. Henry Clay Dickinson married Nov. 13, 1858, Sally Jane Lewis, sister of Mary, wife of J. Q. D. She was born Mch. 12, 1836—Brothers marrying sisters.

Children of John Quincy and Mary Lewis Dickinson. (1) Wil-

liam, now deceased; married Janetta ("Nettie") Preston, of Lexington, Va. No issue. (2) Sallie, deceased; (3) John Lewis, born Jany. 26, 1870, married Maude Hubbard, born Aug. 24, 1875; both of Charleston; their children, Mary Lewis, born Mch. 7, 1900; Anastasia Hubbard, born Sept. 12, 1901; Nell Carmichael, born January 10, 1903; Dorcas Laidley, born January 14, 1905, and Rebecca Gray, born June 28, 1909. (4) Mosley, deceased; (5) Charles Cameron, born June 23rd, 1876, married Oct. 23, 1901 Nellie C. Alderson, born June 14, 1877; both of Charleston; their children, John Quincy, born Oct. 19, 1903; Charles Cameron, born January 30th, 1905; Stuart Price, born Aug. 4, 1906, died June 14, 1907, and Mary Price, born May 27th, 1914.

Children of Henry Clay and Sally J. Lewis Dickinson were (1) Mary, deceased; (2) Jennie deceased; (3) Julia, deceased; (4) Ann, married Benjamin B. Brown. He is now deceased; their children were (a) Mary ("Polly") married Charles Lowell, Denver, Col., and their one child is Benjamin Franklin; (b) James Frederick and (c) Sally Lewis Brown. Ann Dickinson's second husband, Harold Morris, Denver, Col. (5) Fanny Q., born Oct. 23rd, 1867; married Nov. 13, 1894, Dr. A. H. Boyd, born Dec. 23rd, 1868; one child, a daughter, Frances Dickinson Boyd, born Mch. 29, 1901. (6) Henry C., now deceased, married Margaret Young, of North Carolina—one daughter, Sally Lewis.

CHILDREN OF JOHN A. E. AND MARY DICKINSON WINKLER (BOTH DECEASED.)

(a) Bernard Roemer, married Bettie S. Leps. Their children were Henry Leps, Mary Van (deceased), Roemer, Jr., Jennie Stewart (deceased), Rudolph, William Dickinson, Dorothy and Philip Maxwell.

(c) John Lewis married Flora Rader; their son, James Lewis, married Pearl Templeton; their son, James Templeton.

(d) Mary Dickinson married, first, Percy Laidley (now deceased) and their children were Percy Laidley and Ellie Laidley. Her second husband was Charles Read; their children were Charles B., Mary Teresa (deceased), Henry Winkler, Julian and Margaret.

CHILDREN OF DR. JOHN A. E. AND J. STEPTOE COBB,
(BOTH DECEASED.)

(a) Mary C. married Fred Wheelwright; their daughter is Sallie S.

(b) Sallie married Louis Smead.

(c) Mattie, married John L. Rowan, and their children were Mattie, Jean, Mary Dickinson, Jack, Lewis and Ralph.

Henry Clay Dickinson was a gallant Confederate soldier and Captain of a Company in the 2nd Virginia Cavalry, from Bedford County, Virginia, and a prominent and most highly esteemed citizen later of Kanawha, and Charleston's first Mayor, where he died. John Quincy was in his brother's Company and was likewise a gallant cavalry man, and was captured and in Fort Delaware a prisoner for some time. He is now one of the most wealthy and highly honored citizens in the whole Kanawha Valley and actively engaged in many large business enterprises, and is President of the Kanawha Valley Bank, one of the largest in all of the Southern States.

THE LEWIS FAMILY.

NOTE—As to the Ancestor, John Lewis. William died in Ireland—married Miss McClelland and had one son.

Andrew Lewis, son of William Lewis, French Huguenot, who fled to the North of Ireland after the Edict of Nantes, married Miss Mary Calhoun. Issue: John, born in Ireland, 1678, and Samuel, born 1680. Some claim William Lewis was born in Wales.

This John Lewis, called Pioneer John, the progenitor of this Lewis family, now here sketched, and the first settler in Augusta Co., Virginia, was born in 1678, in Ireland, and married Margaret Lynn, daughter of the Laird of Loch Lynn and died in 1762. This name, "Lynn," it will be noted, has been loyally preserved down to the latest generation in the family. They had four sons, Thomas, Andrew and William, born in Ireland, and Charles, born in 1736, in Augusta County, Virginia, and killed at Pt. Pleasant October 10th, 1774. Some, however, claim they had seven children, five sons and two daughters, the latter unmarried, and born as follows: Samuel 1716, Thomas 1718, Andrew 1720, William 1724, Margaret 1726, Ann 1728 and Charles 1736, but query? In a personal encounter with one of his neighbors, a member of the nobility, who had oppressed him beyond endurance, John Lewis killed him, and with his family took refuge in America, coming to the Shenandoah Valley and settled in 1720 (some

claim it was 1730) near Staunton, Virginia, and founded that town, where many of his descendants still live, and where a stream running through that city is still named for him. He was afterwards pardoned in Ireland and given large and valuable land grants in Virginia. His eldest son, Andrew, married Elizabeth Givens in 1749, and had five sons and one daughter, who married Roland Madison. Of these sons John L. married Patsey Love; Thomas married Miss Evans; Samuel died unmarried; Andrew married Eliza Madison and ——— married, first Lucy Madison, second Nancy McClellan. Various branches of the Lewis Family have various coats of arms.

NOTE.

The writer has seen several histories and sketches of the Lewis family, and some contradictions even in so historic a family.

Genl. Andrew, son of John, commanded at battle of Pt. Pleasant, where his brother Charles fell. Col. John Lewis' will was probated in Augusta County Nov. 18, 1762. The Exors. named were his sons, Thomas, Andrew and William. He named Charles, but not Samuel in his will. He died Feby. 1, 1762.

One of the figures grouped at the base of the magnificent statue of Washington at Richmond is that of Gen. Andrew Lewis.

The Margaret Lynn Chapter D. A. R. in 1902 erected a statue over his grave in Roanoke, Va.

THE CHARLES LEWIS, SR., FAMILY.

He married Sarah Murray, a half sister of Col. Cameron, of Bath Co., Virginia. Their children were born as follows: Elizabeth 1762; Margaret 1765; John 1766; Mary 1768; Thomas 1771; Andrew 1772 (commanded Pt. Pleasant battle) and Charles 1774. Col. Charles executed his will Aug. 10, 1774, on the eve of starting for Pt. Pleasant, where he was killed. He commanded a regiment from Augusta.

As shown, Charles Lewis, the son of this Col. Charles Lewis, who had fought the Indians under General Wayne, and of Point Pleasant fame and who was killed there in 1774 while gallantly leading his men against the Indians, was born in that same year, 1774, and in 1799 married Jane, the daughter of the famous Col. John Dickinson, and died in 1803. He and his wife came out to western Virginia from Augusta County on horseback carrying their oldest and then only son, John Dickinson Lewis, and settled in Mason County, and there his only other child, Charles Cameron Lewis, was born on a

farm, still in the family and now owned and occupied by Peter S. Lewis, Esqr., his grandson, and now one of the most prominent men in all that section. Compare that long, arduous horseback ride of about 300 miles, by this devoted and brave couple lasting many weary days, with the present comforts of a Pullman car requiring now for such a distance about 10 hours only for our more effeminate and spoiled generation!

John D. Lewis was a man true to his distinguished ancestry in his private and business life. He and General Lewis Ruffner married sisters (daughters of Joel Shrewsbury) and were closely drawn to each other by intimate family ties and business interests. He was truly a giant in his day and one of the "Salt Kings" of the olden days, and reputed to be the wealthiest man in Kanawha. His was a character that commanded the respect of all as a man of wonderful energy, the highest probity and sturdy manliness under all conditions. As the progenitor of a very numerous family his memory will be ever recalled with the admiration of all his friends and the love of his children's children for generations to come.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN D. LEWIS, SR., SON OF CHARLES LEWIS.

He was born in Augusta June 6, 1800, and died in Kanawha December 26, 1882. By his first marriage (to Sally Lee Shrewsbury), Joel Lewis, the only child, married Susan McDowell; their children were Andrew, Josephine, John Randolph, deceased, Robert, a physician, James, deceased, Thomas, William, a physician, and Cameron. By Second marriage (Ann Dickinson); their children were Charles Cameron, who married "Betty" Wilson, Mary married J. Q. Dickinson and Sally married H. Clay Dickinson, the sisters marrying brothers, who were cousins of the sisters. As already before shown, John D. Lewis' third wife was "Betsy" Darneal, and their children were Julia and William D. By his fourth marriage (to Mrs. Sally Spears) no children.

CHILDREN OF CHARLES CAMERON LEWIS, [SON OF JOHN D.] AND "BETTY" WILSON LEWIS.

(1) Charles Cameron, III, born Aug. 28th, 1865, married Nov. 6, 1889 Laura Payne, born Mch 23rd, 1868; their children, Charles Cameron IV., born Aug. 16, 1890; Andrew Payne, born July 4, 1893; died May 14, 1906; Frank Payne, born June 12, 1896; Margaret Lynn, born July 26, 1902; and John Dickinson, born July 3rd, 1905; died July 13, 1915.

(2) John D., married Pearl Finzer, of Louisville, Ky.

(3) Josephine, born June 30, 1872; married Ellis Skees, Mch. 21, 1893, now deceased; second marriage, June 24, 1896, to Ashby Lee Biedler, of New York, born Nov. 15th, 1861. One son, Ashby L., Jr., born July 8, 1897, (4) Virginia, born Mar. 20, 1872, married March 25, 1891, Charles Stanley Stacy, of Richmond, Virginia, born Sept. 5, 1864; their children, George Palmer, born January 4, 1892; Charles Lewis, born January 26, 1896; Elizabeth Jisephine, born March 3, 1898; and Virginia Lewis, born September 13, 1907. (5) Ann married Howard S. Johnson; their children, Rodolph Lewis, born October 19, 1901; Charles Lewis, born April 18, 1904; Howard Spaford and Clarence Bardwell, twins, born April 2, 1906.

Charles Cameron Lewis, Sr., son of John D., though now enjoying more than the allotted three score and ten years of active, useful life, is still living upon the site of old Fort Clendenin in Charleston, in a beautiful mansion and with most of his children and grand children very near him. At one time he was cashier of the Kanawha Valley Bank, one of the largest in the State, under his uncle, Col. Wm. Dickinson, who was President. Mr. Lewis has long been one of the wealthiest, most prominent and highly esteemed men of affairs in the Kanawha Valley, and is the founder and senior member of the great wholesale grocery company, Lewis, Hubbard & Co. But of late years he has practically retired from active business, only managing his large estate and spending much of his time with his large and devoted family at the "Old Sweet Springs," Monroe Co., W. Va., of which he is now the owner.

NOTE—Since the above was written Mr. Lewis, within a few days after his return from the "Old Sweet," passed away at his home in Charleston, September 10, 1917, in his 79th year.

By the third marriage Elizabeth ("Betsy") Darneal two children, Julia D and William D. Children of James H. and Julia D. Beale. (1) Vause, deceased, married Homer Smith—their children, Jack, Juliet, Josephine, Homer. (2) Charles. (3) William Lewis, married Edna Sims, daughter of Congressman Sims of Tenn; their children, William, Nancy and Elizabeth. (4) Julia, married Horton Roseberry, their children, Beale, Owen; Frederick and Juliet. (5) Thompson; (6) Josephine and (7) Reba

Children of William Dickinson and Jennie Stanley Lewis. (1) William Dickinson; (2) John Dickinson; (3) Lynn, married H. M. Holderness, their daughter, Elise Munroe; (4) Speed Thompson, deceased; (5) Brown; (6) Rene Stanley and (7) Julia Beale.

DESCENDANTS OF CHARLES C. LEWIS, SON OF COL. CHARLES LEWIS.

Charles Cameron Lewis, the only brother of John D. Lewis, was born in Mason County, Va., in 1802, and died in 1841. In 1826 he married Eliza Steenbergen, who was born 1808 and died 1847; their children were Maria Jane, born 1829, died 1847; Peter Steenbergen, born 1834, married 1872, Margaret P. McCulloch, who was born 1841 and died 1908; Sarah Ann, born 1837, married 1866, J. D. McCulloch, who was born 1832 and died 1906; and Charles Cameron, born 1841 and died 1842. Charles Cameron Lewis, son of Peter S. and Margaret P. Lewis, was born July 7, 1874 and married 1901, Katherine M. Neale, who was born 1876. Their children are Margaret Lynn, born Sept. 30, 1902; Virginia, born July 2, 1904; Charles Cameron, born April 11, 1906, and William Neale, born August 26, 1907.

THE DARNEAL BRANCH.

DESCENDANTS OF JACOB AND MARTHA SHREWSBURY DARNEAL.

(I) Martha Darneal—married her cousin, William D. Shrewsbury, son of Joel. See their descendants under Joel Shrewsbury's descendants.

(II) Elizabeth ("Betsy") May 4, 1846, married (3rd wife) John D. Lewis (See their descendants under the Lewis family). She died in 1851.

(III) Julia, born Feby. 22nd, 1821; died Mch 24, 1881, and in 1838 married Lewis Marshall Hurst, of Kentucky, who was born Oct. 15 ——— died in Nov. 1859. They had six sons and two daughters: (a) Clifton; (b) Kent, born in 1839; died 1852. (c) Lewis Marshall, born 1851, died 1865, and (d) Frank Kinkead, born 1847, died 1899. (All died unmarried) (e) Leslie Combs went to California and has not been heard from for many years; (f) Shrewsbury, born 1844; died 1912, and about 1862 married Eliza Mary Brown, who was born 1846 and died 1909. She was only 16 when married. They had two sons and two daughters, Kent, born 1864; died 1909; Marion and Elizabeth and Frances, of these Kent and Marion, born 1866, died 1894, died childless; Elizabeth, who was born 1868, married Charles Early, and is now a widow; no children; Frances, born 1872, and in 1891 married Charles Norton and both are living in Louisville and have two daughters, Mary born Feby 1895, and Helen, born 1896; both now unmarried; (g) Mary Darneal, married Jeremiah Van Brunt Wright of New York, and had three daughters:

(1) Julia Darneal, who married Edwin Starr Belknap, and they had four children, William Cook, Leslie Hurst, Edwin Starr, Jr., and Edna Hurst, who died in infancy.

(2) Allie, who married George S. Ahrens, of Staten Island, had two daughters, "Altje" Cornelia, who married George Havakamp, and they have one son, George Van Brunt, and Natalie Ahrens, who married Joseph Price and has no children; and (3) Jean Groseynor, who married Coles Seeley and has three children; Coles Van Brunt, Robert and Helen; (4) Martha Hurst, called "Patty", married Harry Mason, died and left no issue.

(IV) Josephine ("Joe") Darneal, born 1824; died 1895, who never married.

(V) Marlborough ("Marley") Darneal who lived in Santa Clara, Cal.

(VI) Pitt Darneal.

(VII) Clinton Darneal, who died in Salt Lake City.

(VIII) Swift Darneal, born 1826; died 1900.

(IX) Morgan Darneal, who died in Charleston.

(X) Samuel Darneal, the youngest, born 1839, who died 1904 in Versailles, Ky. (XI) J. Shrewsbury Darneal, born 1817; died 1877.

Swift Darneal, married Katherine Hunter, who was born 1835, and died 1895.

GENERAL LEWIS RUFFNER—Any history of Kanawha without the name and life of this very prominent man of wonderful ability and force of character would be very deficient. From early youth until late in life he was influential and a power in the county, and one of the "Salt Kings of Kanawha." Differing with many of his family connections he was an influential and fearless "Union Man" during the war between the States, and yet made no enemies, but ever had the esteem and honor due to courage, principle and a kindly heart; and bequeathed to all of his descendants the heritage of an honored name and life, as well as a large estate. He died Nov. 19th, 1883.

DESCENDANTS OF LEWIS AND ELIZABETH SHREWSBURY RUFFNER.

Family Record from the old Lewis Ruffner Bible extracts supplied by Joel S. Ruffner, Jan. 1st, 1894, to Ernest H. Ruffner and by him to D. C. Gallaher. (With some additions by the writer.)

MARRIAGES.

- Lewis Ruffner to Elizabeth A. D. Shrewsbury Nov. 2, 1826.
 Sarah Ann Ruffner to Robert B. Smith, M. D., Mar. 16, 1848.
 Madeline E. Ruffner to John McHenry Robinson, Sept. 29, 1848.
 Julia L. Ruffner to Samuel Gwyn, Apr. 28th, 1853.
 Lewis Ruffner, Jr., to Virginia Louisa West, May 13th, 1858. She
 was born March 1, 1840.
 Ernest H. Ruffner to Mary H. Watson, Dec. 7, 1869.
 Joel S. Ruffner to Elizabeth J. Britt.
 Stella B. Ruffner to Robert H. Wiley, Nov. 24, 1881.

BIRTHS.

- Madeline E. Ruffner, Nov. 25, 1827. Sarah Ann, Mar. 16, 1829.
 Julia L., July 11th, 1830. Henrietta, April 24th, 1832. David Hen-
 ry, June 4th, 1835. Lewis Jr., June 13th, 1837. Joel S., May 30th,
 1840.
 E. A. D. Ruffner, wife of Lewis Ruffner, died Jan. 6, 1843.
 Lewis Ruffner married Viola Knapp Dec. 3rd, 1843, second wife.

CHILDREN BY SECOND MARRIAGE.

- Ernest Howard Ruffner, June 24th, 1845, a distinguished West
 Point Graduate and Col. of Engineers U. S. A.
 Herman, Jan. 4, 1848; died July 30, 1849.
 Stella Blanche, May 24th, 1849.

DEATHS.

- David, father of Lewis Ruffner, Feb. 1st, 1843.
 Ann E. Putney, sister of Lewis Ruffner, Jan. 1st, 1852.
 Ann, mother of Lewis Ruffner, Nov. 22nd, 1852.
 Lewis Ruffner, Nov. 19th, 1883.
 Madeline R. Robinson, Apr. 17, 1854. David H. Ruffner, Dec. 1st,
 1862.
 Henrietta Ruffner, June 3rd, 1872. Lewis Jr., June 19, 1910.
 Joel S. Ruffner, Feb. 28, 1911. Sarah Ann Smith, Dec. 24, 1913.
 Julia L. Gwyn, August 5th, 1915. Virginia L. (wife of Lewis Jr.)
 died ——— 1908.
 Children of Sarah Ann Smith; Lewis Ruffner, Mary Fry, Robert
 Nelson, Elizabeth Madeline, Sallie Shrewsbury. Joseph Augustus,
 Julia Gwyn, David Coleman, Alice Page.

Children of Madeline Robinson: Madeline, Ellen.

Children of Julia L. Gwyn: Madeline, (died young), Maggie, Julia, Samuel, James G., Bessie, William, Lewis R.

Children of Lewis R., Jr.: Julia, Bertha, Lewis W., and Pattie.

Children of Joel S. Ruffner, Herman Ovis, Kemper Drane, Elsie Kate, Joel S., Jr., Eliza Madeline, (died 1888), Elizabeth Howard and Julius Monroe.

Children of Ernest H. Ruffner: Ernest, Henry W., Arthur, Violet.

Children of Stella B. Wiley: Robert L., Lulu May, Henry R., Sadie Ray.

Mrs. Gwyn was survived, by the daughters, Maggie, Julia R. and Elizabeth S. and two sons, James G., Chief Engineer of Denver & Rio Grande R. R., and Lewis R., a prominent official of the American Express Co., in New York.

CHILDREN OF LEWIS, JR., AND VIRGINIA WEST RUFFNER.

(1) Madeline, born ——— 1859, died April 9, 1862.

(2) Julia, born in St. Louis September 3, 1860, married Lester E. Drake, June 1885, and they had three daughters: Virginia Louise, Bertha and Madeline Eloise. Virginia married Frederick Kohn, and her children are Reynolds and Frederick Kohn. Bertha married Wallace Headley and died in the Fall of 1915, leaving one child, Madeline Ruffner Headley. Madeline Drake married, * * * * * Julia Ruffner's second husband was Sydney Reynolds and they have one child—a girl—Sydney Gurnee Reynolds.

(3) Bertha ("Bertie") Marion, born in Kanawha December 3, 1862, married Harry Conway Jones November 26, 1884, who was born January 12, 1859, and their only child is Thomas West, born March 24, 1890.

(4) Thomas West, born November 14, 1866, died July 7, 1869.

(5) Lewis West, born Sept. 19, 1869, married Mary Beals, Feby 27, 1894, who was born June 3, 1875. Their children: Lewis, born January 28, 1895; William, born Jan. 21, 1897; Bertha, born June 15, 1904; Thomas West, born Oct. 10, 1910; Grace, born January 23, 1913.

(6) Pattie Belle, born Oct. 2, 1875, near Malden, W. Va., married Feby. 8, 1898, in Birmingham, Ala., Solon Harold Jacobs, who was born Dec. 24, 1865, had two daughters: Madeline Ruffner, born May 28, 1901, and Virginia West, born Nov. 29, 1907.

COL. JOHN DICKENSON'S (OR DICKINSON) FAMILY.

As stated, I cannot prove or find so far that the descendants of Joel and Sally Dickinson Shrewsbury are in any direct line related to this Col. John Dickenson or Dickinson, though it is probable the families at an early date were. Joel Shrewsbury married into a Dickinson family, while his two brothers, John and Samuel did marry daughters, Martha and Mary Perry ("Polly"), of this Col. John Dickinson, whose name, by the way, is spelled in various ways in the records, muster rolls, and in Henning's Virginia Statutes, and histories of Colonial War, but in nearly every instance Dickinson. Still, there is such a connection that it proves interesting and after much research I am enabled now to give somewhat full data as to this branch of the family and I do so with affectionate interest. Adam Dickinson, the pioneer, was living at Hanover, N. J., in 1733, and in Lancaster, Pa., in 1741, and came to Virginia in 1743. As early as 1745 in the then Orange, then later Augusta, and now Bath County, Virginia, he was a Justice of the County and held and lived on land grants there, among others, one of 1,000 acres for a homestead on Cow Pasture river. His early history is very vague. In some sketches of the family he is said in his early life to have been a disciple of Tubal Cain, named in a more sacred Genesis than these memoirs. This claim, however, may be merely the envious *irony* of an ignorant genealogist. He married Catherine, daughter of Adam Stephenson, in ———, and died, as some claim, in 1762. Their children were (1) John, born, it is claimed, in 1731, and died 1799; (2) Abigail, who married ——— Carpenter, and their daughter, Abigail, married William McClung; (3) Mary wed ——— Davis. Adam Dickinson died intestate. Catherine, his wife's will was dated February 17th, 1790. Some claim Adam, Sr., had two wives and no children by Catherine, and in that behalf argue it is significant that neither he nor any of his children named any of their offspring Catherine, nor did any of his near descendants, which is remarkable. But I know no authority for such a claim. From the Court records of Augusta County, compiled by Judge O. H. Chalkley in his History Vol. I, page 13, we find that Adam Dickinson, one of the first Justices in 1745, of Augusta County, was the largest landowner and died in 1862. Other records are May 24, 1762 (page 98) "On motion of John Dickenson Gent, it is ordered to be certified that he is known and commonly reputed to be the only son and heir of Adam Dickenson, late of Augusta County, deceased." It is probable that the other children had died childless and John was rightly claiming Adam's entire estate.

Again "May 1783 John Dickinson was recommended for further pension." On page 249 John Dickinson proved that he received wounds at the battle of Pt. Pleasant Oct. 10, 1774, as Captain of Militia from Bath County. In July 1753 this John was appointed a Captain of horse and with Major Lewis was in command of a fort about four miles from the present C. & O. R. R. Station and village of Milboro, Bath County, Virginia, (See Withers p. 75. Note—11 Dinwiddie p. 218, 220). He was under Command of Col. George Washington. From 1756 to 1780 he was a Justice for Augusta County. In 1763 Captain John overtook a party of Indians led by the famous Cornstalk, who had massacred settlers on Kerr's Creek, now Rockbridge County, Va., and though himself wounded, killed and captured most of them. From 1756 to 1758 about seventy whites were killed or captured by the Indians in the now Bath County. He returned, it seems, to Philadelphia for his bride, and May 21, 1767, (some say Nov. 7, 1764) he married Martha Usher, of Philadelphia, an orphan daughter of Edmund (or William as some claim) Usher and Aminta Perry Usher.

AN HISTORICAL INCIDENT OF THE USHER FAMILY.

This name is spelled Ussher often, but Usher seems preferred by descendants. William Usher, of England, privately married Lady Mary Perry, daughter of Privy Councillor Sir Edmund (though some call him William) Perry, a nobleman of Dublin, Ireland, in whose family this William Usher was a private tutor. There is a vague traditional romance clinging to Lady Mary's memory, who is said to have eloped and been disinherited and later forgiven, and came to America and joined her husband and his brother, who were living then in Philadelphia, and that she visited in Richmond, Va. She had only one daughter, named Martha, who was born in Philadelphia and married Col. John Dickinson. The first person plural of that fatal old verb, "to love," seemed easily learned by Lady Mary and her devoted tutor. There are several branches of the Usher name and family. There was lately a distinguished Admiral Usher in the U. S. Navy, and a family in New York. It is said the family name originally was Neville and that Richard de Neville, discarded the name and adopted "Usher" as he was "the Usher of the Black Rod" in the King's Court. This tradition is so remote that, as some of his descendants were in the salt business later on in Kauawha, this pretty and romantic claim may be taken with a grain, or perhaps, a barrel of salt, or in classic phrase, at least *cum grano salis!*

NOTE.—When Col. John Dickinson died in 1799 he left a will, naming his wife, Martha, testatrix, and as his devisees his two sons, Adam and John, and four daughters, Nancy, the wife of Joseph Kincaid, (Mary ("Polly") the wife of Samuel Shrewsbury, Martha ("Patey"), the wife of John Shrewsbury, and Jane, the wife of Charles Lewis, who was born in 1774, and was the son of Col. Charles Lewis, of Point Pleasant fame. Mary married before 1799; Martha in 1793; Nancy in 1795, and moved to Kentucky, where Joseph Kincaid died in 1834. Diligent inquiry and much correspondence failed to secure reliable information as to this branch of the Kinkead family.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN AND MARTHA USSHER DICKINSON
SHREWSBURY.

(1) Samuel, born _____ died _____
married in 1827 Laura Angela Parks, who was born November 4th,
1810, and died January 2nd, 1885. He was known as "Good Sammy."

She was the daughter of Harriet Washington Parks (who was the daughter of Samuel Washington, a brother of Gen'l George Washington) and Major Andrew Parks, of Baltimore, who were married July 4, 1776. Their children were. (1) Martha Dickinson, married Nicholas Fitzhugh; she died January 2, 1885; (2) Lawrence Washington; (3) Andrew Parks, now living in State of Washington at Denio, Harney Co.; (4) Harriet Washington (died January 1st, 1876, unmarried); (5) Cornelia, married E. S. Gans, and now a widow living at Red Bluff, California, with her son, H. S. Gans, lawyer; (6) Samuel, who migrated to Texas many years ago and is supposed to have been killed by the Indians; (7) Henry Clay, died unmarried July 20, 1882; (8) Laura Shrewsbury, who was the second wife of Nicholas Fitzhugh. Children of first marriage were (a) Laura, married Andrew A. Preston, now of Farnandina, Fla., (b) "Mattie," married Fisher Morris, both dead, leaving three daughters, Mary, married Clarence Starr; Mattie, married Harold Watson, and Charlotte, unmarried; (c) Nicholas, died in Utah, unmarried; (d) Henry ("Hal") C. married and now of Salt Lake City, Utah; (e) Lawrence, unmarried, Wilmore, Ky. Mrs. Preston died October 28, 1917.

Alice E., daughter of "Lollie" Preston, married in 1912 William S. Yates. Issue, Susan Fitzhugh, born in 1913. Other children of "Lollie" Preston: Mollie (now deceased), married — Da Cottes; Annetta, married J. A. Davis; Laura Belle, married R. Ashley, Jeffreys.

Children of Nicholas and Laura Fitzhugh (the latter, a widow, lives in Washington, D. C.), were Hugh, Edith and Norman S. Norman married Fanny Truslow; of Charleston, W. Va., and now of Charleston, W. Va. Hugh and Edith, unmarried. Norman's children are Caroline Donnally and Norman Shrewsbury, Jr.; (2) Martha Shrewsbury, daughter of John & Martha Dickinson Shrewsbury, married Jacob Darneal; (3) "John Junior" married his cousin, Julia B., daughter of Joel Shrewsbury.

In the will of John Shrewsbury, Sr., June 1st, 1835, (Will Book No. 1, page 202-207 in Kanawha) he names his son Samuel, and his daughter, Martha Darneal, "wife of Joseph Darneal" and "Martha Dickinson Shrewsbury, (wife of Wm. D. Shrewsbury), daughter of my daughter, Martha Darneal; my grandson, John Shrewsbury Darneal; Martha Dickinson Shrewsbury, daughter of my son John deceased; grandson Joel Shrewsbury, son of my son John deceased; John Dickerson Shrewsbury, son of my son, John, deceased, and Julia B., widow of my son John, and my unfortunate grandson, Ju-

lian, son of my son John" and names "my son Samuel and Joel Shrewsbury" as his Executors. Julia B., was daughter of Joel and Sallie Dickinson Shrewsbury.

In Will Book No. 2, page 355 in Kanawha January 10, 1845, John D. Shrewsbury, Jr., leaves all of his estate of every kind "to my kind and affectionate brother Joel D. Shrewsbury" and adds "it is my wish that he will always treat my negro boy, Norris, with kindness and affection, remembering at the same time that he was always a particular favorite of his brother, and should I ever hereafter inherit anything real or personal, I give and bequeath it to my dear brother, Joel D. Shrewsbury."

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL AND MARY ("POLLY") SHREWSBURY.

(who were married Decr. 11th, 1785). (She died Feby. 5, 1853, aged 85 yrs. 5 mos. 25 days). Samuel (unmarried); John D., Martha ("Patsey"), Joel, William, Charles Lewis, Juliet, "Nancy," Elizabeth and Adam.

(1) John Dickinson Shrewsbury, their oldest child, born November 10, 1786, died May 8, 1845; married in Kanawha to Nancy Jane Morris, of Greenbrier Co., Va., who was born April 22, 1792, and died April 3, 1835, and was the daughter of Capt. Leonard Morris, a pioneer and famous Indian fighter, and later a wealthy man and large slave holder, and Margaret Likens Morris, of Greenbrier Co., Va.

The children of John D. and Nancy Morris Shrewsbury were (a) Charles Morris Shrewsbury, born Feby. 17, 1814, and married his cousin, Mary Morris, in 1840, who died March 16, 1867. He settled in Ray County, Mo., and died aged 77. Of their seven children only one is now living, Rowena, who married Boone McCowan, and had two children. Charles Morris Shrewsbury's second marriage was Oct. 16, 1872, to Elizabeth A. Ralston of Kentucky. Their two children were Aden Lillie, born July 18, 1874, and Fanny Belle. The former married William G. Tinsley and had eight children. Fanny Belle married David A. Whitmer in Nov. 1897. They have one son and a daughter. Charles Morris Shrewsbury became Sheriff and later a County Judge in Missouri. He went to California as a "49 man," a gold seeker, and several times crossed the plains with many cattle and horses. Became a "Texas Ranger" and was in many fights with the Indians.

(b) Samuel M. Shrewsbury married Priscilla Warth, of Kanawha, had five (5) children; settled in Clinton Co., Mo., and died in 1861.

(c) Andrew M. Shrewsbury died unmarried. One of Kanawha's finest business men.

(d) Leonard M. Shrewsbury—went to California in 1848 during the "Gold fever" and never married; amassed two large fortunes, died at Diamond Springs, Cal., aged 81.

(e) Parthenia Ann Shrewsbury, the eldest daughter, married Robert Filson Hudson (by Rev'd Page P. E. Church of Kanawha) at the home of Joel Shrewsbury, Jr. (called "Little Joel") and Fanny Burns Quarrier Shrewsbury at Charleston, Va., in which hospitable home Parthenia and her sister Margaret were reared.

CHILDREN OF ROBT. F. AND PARTHENIA HUDSON.

(1) Emma, born May 5, 1843, and November 25, 1869, married by Rev'd Chester Nock, of P. E. Church, Charleston, to Dr. George L. Nye, formerly of Putnam Co., W. Va., who was born December 1841 and she is now living in Wytheville, Va.. Their Children: (a) Ernest, born July 21, 1871, deceased; (b) Robert Andrew, born Oct. 12, 1872. Architect and Contractor—died at Parker Canon, Arizona, Sept. 12, 1915; (c) Luther A., born November 25, 1874; (d) Thornton, born Feb. 1879; (e) Roberta Estelle, born Sept. 2nd, 1882; died Aug. 1883; (f) George Quarrier, born 1884; (g) Fritz Shrewsbury, born July 1886.

Robert A. Nye, married Laura O'Hara, Kansas; two children: Emma Laura and Roberta Elvira, Phoenix, Arizona.

Luther A., married Arizona Layne, Nashville, Tenn., born ———, died July 31, 1899, at Keokuk Falls, Okla., left a baby, Emma L.

His second wife was Sarah Curtis, Hendersonville, Tenn., and their children were Luther A., Jr., George Layne, Jr., Cassie, Clara A., and John Fritz.

(2) Roberta Hudson, born July 17, 1851, married W. P. Nye, Radford, Va., and lives there.

(3) John D. Shrewsbury Hudson, born in 1841, deceased.

(4) Ernest Hudson, born 1845.

(5) Otho H., born 1848.

(f) Margaret Frances Shrewsbury, daughter of John D. and Nancy, born March 1, 1830, married January 22, 1851, Dr. E. H. C. Bailey, of Greenbrier Co. Va., originally, who was born Dec. 14, 1825. They settled in Palmyra Mo., and after the war between the States in 1865, moved to Demopolis, Ala., where he died April 25, 1910. She died a few years ago.

THEIR CHILDREN WERE:

(a) John D. Shrewsbury Bailey, born November 4, 1851, died January 19, 1911; had three sons. (b) Edward B., born September 1853, died May 28, 1902. (c) Alexander Calder, born October 23, 1856; (d) Mary C., born January 8th, 1859; (e) Robert Augustus, born Aug. 4, 18—.

Dr. Bailey served as Brigade Surgeon under General Sterling Price (C. S. A.) receiving a handsome sword for distinguished services, and the congregation of the P. E. Church Demopolis, Ala., erected a beautiful memorial to him.

II. Martha Ussher ("Patsey") Shrewsbury, daughter of Samuel and "Polly" S., born September 7, 1792, and died Feby 28th, 1874. She married January 24, 1816, Jacob Van Meter, of Virginia, who was born January 24, 1788, and moved to Kentucky in 1816, whose son, Charles Van Meter died in Bowling Green in 1913 (for descendants see below).

III. Joel Shrewsbury, Jr., called "Little Joel," born October 5th, 1798, died March 5th, 1849, married Feby. 7th, 1828 Fanny Burns Quarrier who was born June 24, 1910, and was the daughter of Alexander Quarrier, Sr., by his second wife, Sally Burns, and lately living in Parkersburg, W. Va., and hence she was a sister of Alex W. Quarrier, who married Joel Shrewsbury's daughter Caroline. IV. William, born June 23rd, 1794, married February 10th, 1823, his cousin, Rhoda Pate Shrewsbury, of Bedford, Va. He died October 1882. V. Charles Lewis born in Kanawha County, Va., January 12, 1804, and married November 13, 1839, Ellen Woodburn, of Madison, Indiana, daughter of John and Mary Wayman Woodburn, and born in Madison, Ind., January 8th, 1822.

CHILDREN OF CHARLES LEWIS & ELLEN WOODBURN SHREWSBURY.

(1) Born September 30, 1840, in Madison, Indiana, John Woodburn, died August 25, 1866;

(2) Born May 27, 1842, in Kanawha, Virginia, Wm. Tompkins, died in Kentucky January 13, 1861;

(3) Born February 24th, 1844, in Madison, Lewis, died January 28th, 1880.

(4) Born April 17th, 1846, in Madison, Samuel, died January 28th, 1887, in Madison;

(5) Born March 19th, 1848, in Madison, Culver, died March 3rd, 1870, in Madison. All unmarried.

(6) Born January 26, 1850, in Madison, Mary Louise, married December 29th, 1887, Andrew J. Wyatt, who was born in Montgomery Co., Kentucky, November 1, 1823, and died in Madison February 19, 1907.

Charles Lewis Shrewsbury died in Madison, Ind., April 23, 1872, and his wife Ellen, died there March 22, 1892.

Ellen Shrewsbury Wyatt, only child of Andrew J. and Mary Louise Wyatt, was born February 9, 1894, in Madison, Ind.

VI. Juliet Shrewsbury, born July 19th, 1809, in Kanawha, married Sept. 24th, 1829, James Craik, of Alexandria, Va., and moved in July 19, 1844, to Louisville, Ky. Their children were (a) James, born July 1, 1830, married Lida Norwood, of Marlin, Texas. He was a lawyer there and his widow was living recently in Waco, Texas. He left two daughters, Mary Morris and "Jimmie," and each married a Davis. Mary, who married Thomas Davis, of Waco, had two children, Mary and Lee. Mary Davis married Bishop Temple and had several children. "Jimmie" died leaving three boys. (b) Mary Craik, born March 12th, 1832, who married J. H. M. Morris, died without issue; (c) Nancy Rogers Craik, born January 30th, 1836, married Alexander Cassaday, both deceased, and they had three children, Morton Morris, who married Maud Woodson and died without issue; Alexander Johnson, who married, but died without issue, and Mary, who married Maxwell Kilvert, now or lately of Mexico City, and she died without issue; (d) Samuel Shrewsbury, born Feb'y 12th, 1834, dying without issue; (e) Frances ("Fanny") born Nov. 14th, 1839, died January 24, 1917, married John Hite Morton Morris, of Louisville, Ky., (whose first wife, as stated, was Mary Craik) and their six children were (1) Rev'd James Craik Morris, D. D., now Dean of St. Mary's Cathedral, Memphis, Tenn., who married Edith Tucker, of Dallas, Texas; their children are Edith Nelson, and (twins) Mary Leith and Craik. (2) Fanny Morris, who married Fred Draper Kalley, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and had two daughters; Beatrice Sherman, who married April 23rd, 1916, Alfred Clarke Bedford, of Brooklyn, and Juliet Morris; (3). Eliza ("Elsie") Morton Morris, who married Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, of Richmond, Va., who is a nephew of the late Joseph Bryan, the philanthropic capitalist of Richmond, and his father was Col. Thomas Pinckney, a distinguished South Carolinian, who died Nov. 15, 1915, in Charleston, S. C., and his mother was Amanda Stewart Pinckney, of Brook Hill, near Richmond, Va. Elsie Pinckney's children are Thomas, Morton Morris and Frances Craik. (4) Mary Craik Morris and (5) Juliet Shrewsbury Morris,

(both unmarried in 1915) and (6) John Morton Morris, who married Margaret Elliott, daughter of Bishop Robert Elliott; their children, Charlotte St. John, living, and Morton, deceased. (f) George William Craik, born April 23rd, 1842, deceased, married Jennie Baldwin, of Montgomery Alabama—left four daughters (1) Mary Martin, who married Buckner Speed (2) Juliet Shrewsbury, who married ——— Pollard, a physician; (3) Jean married Nash Reid, and (4) Cecile Baldwin, unmarried. (g) Joel Craik, born August 15th, 1844, deceased, left three children, James, Gertrude and Louise (h) Maria Virginia Craik, born Dec. 23rd, 1837, who married Col. Nathan Lord, had three sons, James Craik, Nathan and Henry, all dead; James left one daughter Virginia. (i) Juliet Clarissa Jenifer Craik, born Sept. 30, 1846, married Col. Nathan Lord (widower) both deceased; their children were Samuel Shrewsbury, Frank King and Charles (now deceased). Samuel Lord has four children: Frederick, Juliet, Elizabeth and Nathan. Frank Lord is unmarried. (j) Hewitt Craik married Mary Holden, both deceased, and left two daughters: Nannie, who married N. B. Humphrey (deceased) of Memphis, Tenn., and Mary, who married Robert Steele, of Louisville. Nannie Humphrey's three children are Mary, Hewett and Nelly Wilder. Mary Craik Steele has one son, Robert, Jr. (k) The very Rev'd Charles Ewell Craik, D. D., Dean of Christ Church Cathedral, Louisville, Ky., married Nelly Hite Wilder, and they have four sons, James Shrewsbury, Oscar Wilder, Charles E. Craik, Jr., and Edward Whitney. James recently married Mary Breckenridge Gates. I am informed that of all the children of James and Juliet Craik only Rev'd Charles Ewell Craik now survives.

VII. Ann ("Nancy") Shrewsbury, born Aug. 4, 1801, married Oct. 30th, 1823, John Rogers, Jr., of Virginia, removed to Cincinnati, and her two daughters, Annette Rogers, unmarried, and Mrs. Judge T. W. Wright, Sr., and her children were recently living there. The children of John and Nancy Rogers were (1) Mary Elizabeth, born Dec. 13th, 1824, who married James F. Meline, and (2) Charles William, born July 2nd, 1830, died Mch. 27, 1835; (3) Samuel Shrewsbury, born July 6, 1827, died Sept. 3rd, 1828; (4) Joel Shrewsbury, born Oct. 19, 1833; (5) James Craik, born Dec. 12, 1834; (6) George, and (7) Alfred, all dying without issue; (8) Juliet Frances Rogers, married Daniel Thew Wright, Cincinnati, Judge of Supreme Court of Ohio, and of New Hampshire and New Jersey ancestry. Their seven (7) children were: (a) Juliet, who married Harry Colburn of Boston, Mass., (b) John Rogers, lawyer, unmarried,

Cincinnati; (c) D. Thew, Jr., appointed Associate Justice Supreme Court, District of Columbia, married Alice Williams and had three (3) daughters, Gladys, who married Durant Church and had two children, Durant and Gladys, and live in South Orange, N. J. and 2nd daughter, Claire, married Harry Kite, of Virginia, and live in Washington and had one son, Harry; and the 3rd daughter, Alice Liston Wright, married Robert Fleming, of Washington, who had one daughter, Alice Marie; (d) Wm. Shrewsbury Wright, W. Newark, O., son of Juliet Frances Rogers Wright, married Bessie * * * * of Baltimore, and had two daughters, Bessie and Anne Lyndsay; (e) Annette Rogers Wright married Edwin Besuden, of Cincinnati, and live in Newark, O., and had two daughters, Annette and Juliet Dorothy, named for maternal and paternal grandmothers; (f) Natalie Caroline, unmarried; (g) Marie Louise, married Harry Eldredge Goodhue, 50 Fayerweather St., Cambridge, Conn., and had three children: Harry Wright, Daniel Eldredge and Wm. Shrewsbury. Annette Shrewsbury Rogers, daughter of Nancy S. and John Rogers, Jr., Cincinnati, and Florida, unmarried.

NOTE AS TO THE VAN METER BRANCH:

From Mr. Wm. A. Obenchain, of Bowling Green, Ky., whose grandmother was Jacob Van Meter's sister, I learned the following as to the Van Meter Branch of the family.

Jacob Van Meter [John (1), Henry (2), Isaac (3)], son of Jacob and Hester (Beck) Van Meter, was born in Virginia, near the dividing line between Botetourt and Rockbridge Counties, January 24, 1788; m. Jan. 24, 1816, Martha "Patsy" Usher Shrewsbury, b. Sept. 7th, 1792, daughter of Samuel and "Polly" Dickinson Shrewsbury, and who was a grand-daughter of Col. John Dickinson and his wife, Martha Usher, who was a grand-daughter of Counsellor Perry, of Dublin, Ireland. Jacob Van Meter died in Bowling Green, Feb. 27, 1874; and his wife died on the following day, and they were buried at the same time. At the close of the War of 1812 Jacob Van Meter went to Charleston (now West) Virginia, and lived there until 1818, when he moved to Bowling Green, Ky. In 1833 he was elected to the Legislature of Kentucky. Jacob Van Meter was a man of many excellent qualities. His success in business attested his energy, enterprise and fine judgment. He was kind hearted and charitable, upright and sincere. His motto in a long and busy life was, "Never give up." Their children were as follows:

1. William Steele, born April 29, 1817; died Jan. 11th, 1884;

married Dec. 21st, 1844 Mary E. Shrewsbury; she died several years ago. No issue.

2. Mary Jane, born Sept. 29, 1819; died January 12th, 1903; married Feb. 23, 1837, William Cooke, of Bowling Green, Ky. He died January 16th, 1858.

(a) Children: John J., born Oct. 30, 1839; died March 12, 1896; married in 1873 Lula Pevay.

(b) Martha A., born Feb. 11, 1842; died ———; married Nov. 1864, Captain Daniel Heaney. Issue.

(c) Charles L., born April 29, 1845; married Jan. 1895, Ellen Dahl.

(d) Samuel Clinton, born Nov. 26, 1848; died Jan. 17, 1854.

3. Juliet Ann Hester, born Oct. 18, 1821; died February 28, 1904; married Nov. 25th, 1836, Atwood G. Hobson, of Bowling Green, who died January 4th, 1898.

Their children were:

(a) Lucy U., born Oct. 2, 1837; died March 19, 1838.

(b) Mary Eliza, born Aug. 5, 1840; unmarried.

(c) Ellen Frances, born March 31, 1842, died Mch. 15, 1853.

(d) William Edward, born Jan. 8, 1844; died ———; married March 5, 1873, Ida Thomas. Issue.

He served with distinction in the Federal Army, in the Civil War, as Colonel of the 13th Regt. Kentucky Volunteers, was afterwards in the National Rev. service; Editor of the Bowling Green Republican and was Post Master in Bowling Green during Hayes' administration.

(e) Jonathan, born Dec. 8, 1845, died ———; unmarried.

(f) Joseph Van Meter, born May 8, 1848; unmarried.

(g) George Atwood, born Sept. 23, 1864, married ———
Ann Perkins.

4. Caroline Eve Van Meter (John, 1; Henry, 2; Isaac, 3; Jacob, 4), born July 11th, 1822, died Oct. 1st, 1903, married June 23, 1841, George Bradley Adams, born 1819 in Barre, Mass., died in Bowling Green, June 30th, 1854. He was the only son of Polly Leland and Tyler Adams. The children of George B. and Caroline Eve Adams are:

(a) William Usher Adams, born Jan. 30, 1843, married Mary Clarkson ——— died, 1904—Issue.

1. Carrie, born ——— died ——— married
Crieder; issue: Louis Crieder, Charles Crieder.

2. (Two or three other babies, who died.)

(b) Mary Leland Adams, born July 28, 1844; died March 2nd, 1893; married Feb. 1, 1865, John Jacob Hilburn, born in Fairfield Co., Ohio, 1840; died 1877. Issue—all born in Bowling Green, Ky.

1. Carrie, born 1866, died 1866.

2. Eva, born June 6, 1868, died in Miami, Florida, Nov. 28, 1901, married 1893 James Bolton—No issue.

3. Fred Soliday, born Nov. 1st, 1870, married Dec. 25, 1909, to Jessie Cross at Bellingham, Washington; Children are, Marian, born 1910; Raymond Garfield, born Jan. 9th, 1914.

4. Juliet Clothilde, born Feb. 3rd, 1872, married July 7th, 1891 to John Bowker Preston, now Prof. of Mathematics, Ohio University. Children are:

1. Mary Annis Preston, born Nov. 6th, 1896, at Bowling Green, Ky.; died Aug. 14, 1909, at Columbus, O.

2. Georgiana Preston, born Oct. 3rd, at Bowling Green, Ky., 1903.

5. Jacob Van Meter Hilburn, born April 8th, 1874, at Bowling Green, Ky., married 1897 or 98, Ermin Morgan at Evansville, Ind., Now living at Bellingham, Washington. Their children are:

1. Morgan, born 1899 at Evansville, Ind., died 1908 at Bellingham, Washington.

2. Leland, born about 1900, at Bellingham, Wash.

3. Carolyn, born Aug. 1903, at Bellingham, Wash.

4. Preston, born Jan. 1910, at Bellingham, Wash.

5. Frances Juliet, born May 3rd, 1912, at Bellingham, Wash.

6. Ermin Grace, born July 21st, 1915, at Bellingham, Wash.

(c) Samuel Tyler Adams, born July 12, 1846, died Dec. 17, 1893, married Nov. 5th, 1878, Sallie Porter; children are:

1. Mary Leland.

2. Lue McAuley.

3. Porter.

4. Samuel Tyler.

5. Carolyn Eve.

6. Julian Preston.

(d) Julia Woodburn Adams, born Jan. 2, 1849 at Bowling Green, Ky., married Dec. 11th, 1884, William R. Carson, who died 1888; she died at Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 10th, 1910, no children.

(e) Charles Joseph Adams, born Oct. 25th, 1851, married December 14th, 1873, Mary Z. Harrison. They now live in Birmingham, Ala. Their children are:

1. Daisy, born 1876, married Charles Collier.

2. Carson, married

3. Harry, married.

(f) George Bradley Adams, Jr., born Oct. 7th, 1853, married Nov. 16th, — Fannie P. Allen. George Adams died in Birmingham, Ala., several years ago. Their children are:

Pattie Usher married

Kemble married.

5. Samuel Kirk Van Meter, born Mch. 26, 1824; died January 15th, 1893; married May 6th, 1860; Cessna J. Sharp. Issue: Martha Usher, born Feby 28, 1861; Charles Clinton, born Oct. 4, 1862; Mary Usher, born Oct. 11, 1865. and Wm. Kirk, born Sept. 1st, 1867.

6. Charles Joseph Van Meter, born May 26, 1826; died Jan. 7, 1913; married Oct. 1st, 1878; Mrs. Kate (Moss) Overall, of Paducah, Ky., she died without issue.

7. Sarah Frances, born Oct. 15th, 1828; died December 1st, 1883; married May 14th, 1856, Monoah P. Clarkson. Issue, Martha E., born Mch., 12th, 1857; James Van Meter, born April 14, 1858, and Clinton Clay, born Dec. 18, 1859; died Mch. 18, 1864; Martha E., died Mch 12, 1857.

8. Clinton Clay, born July 20, 1834; died Jan. 30, 1875; unmarried.

It will thus be seen that all the children of Jacob and Patsy U. (Shrewsbury) Van Meter are dead. Samuel Kirk Van Meter was a prominent physician. Clinton was a Civil Engineer of some distinction. The most prominent, however, of all the children was Charles Joseph, who died Jan. 7, 1913. There are numerous descendants, now scattered, for the most part, far and wide.

NOTE—Since receiving Mr. Obenchain's very kind enclosure of data, the writer came across a letter from Mr. Charles J. Van Meter, dated June 5th, 1908, giving very detailed information taken from his family records in deference to which some slight changes and some addenda were made by the writer to Mr. Obenchain's data.

Of the children of Samuel and "Polly" Shrewsbury were (9) Samuel, born March 2, 1789, died April 1, 1835; (10) Elizabeth, born November 6, 1796, died June 24, 1829 and (11) Adam D., born Sept. 11th, 1807, died August 4th, 1808. Elizabeth and Samuel never married.

ADDITIONAL NOTES AS TO SOME OF COL. JOHN DICKENSON'S (OR
DICKINSON) FAMILY:

The County of Dickenson, Virginia, some have claimed, was named for him, so great was his Colonial fame. But determined to ascertain correctly, I applied to the Official Archivist of the State Library in Richmond and learn this County was formed as late as in 1886 by the Legislature and was named after William J. Dickenson, a member of the then dominant "Readjuster Party" (of the "Mahone" regime) See B. W. Green's "Virginia Word Book 1912, page 51" and "U. S. Geological Survey Bulletin 258. 1905 page 103", and Acts of Assembly of Virginia 1879—80 pp., 125-9. He married Martha Ussher, of Philadelphia, Pa. about 1767 and had two sons, Adam and John, and four daughters, Ann ("Nancy") wife of Joseph Kinkead. Mary Perry ("Polly"), wife of Samuel Shrewsbury; Martha, the wife of John Shrewsbury, and Jane, wife of Charles Lewis, and later the wife of Major James Wilson, of Charleston, W. Va., whose children were Lewis D. and Jane Ann Wilson, who married Judge Joseph L. Fry. This Charles Lewis II. born in 1774 (See Peyton 292) was the son of Col. Charles Lewis, of Point Pleasant fame, who was killed there in 1774, and this Charles II was the father of John D. Lewis, whose first wife, as shown herein, was Sallie Lee, daughter of Joel and Sally Dickinson Shrewsbury. Charles Lewis at the age of 18 was at the battle of the Cowpens, S. C., serving under his future father-in-law, Col. John Dickinson.

Children of Adam Dickenson, Jr., (son of old Col. John and Martha Ussher Dickinson or Dickenson) were John D., Brown, Adam, Eliza, who married Jas. M. Lewis; Martha, who first married A. S. Warwick, afterward Jas. R. Erwin, whose daughter married Wm. McAllister; Mary, who married Thos. A. Bell; Harriet, who married Joseph W. Bell; Adeline, who married Cyrus Price; Nancy, who married Wm. D. Kinkead(?).

Children of John Dickenson (son of Col. John Dickinson or Dickenson): Harriet K., who married Wm. Hutcheson (March 17, 1829); Wm. K., Chas. B., Caroline C., who married Wm. Mitchell.

NOTE—The above as to the descendants of the sons of old Col. John Dickinson is taken from J. T. McAllister's excellent sketch of the Dickinson family (W. Va. Historical Magazine, April 1902) and is neither vouched for nor denied by me, but probably very correct. Much of it has no particular relation to the scope of these memoirs, and is only of collateral interest.

CONCLUSION.

The writer began these memoirs some years ago adding such information as from time to time much correspondence and research supplied, and it is possible some, who are named herein, have without the writer's knowledge gone to their reward. But, unskilled in genealogy and with but little material to begin with, he prays for a hoped for indulgence for any omissions or inaccuracies in a work of such detail. He will have, at least, the consolation of laboring hard with affectionate patience to furnish descendants with some of the data of their families, which, perhaps, but for his attention were probably lost, and he now submits the results with the somewhat filial pride only of a duty performed, and with the hope that his readers may realize the pleasure of the sentiment, "*haec olim meminisse iurabit.*"